The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 361. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

EAST IS CUT OFF.

Entire Ohio Valley Swept by Snow and Rain.

WIRES BADLY CRIPPLED.

New York and Washington Heard from Only Fitfully.

STORM HAS WIDE RANGE.

Telegraph Service of a Vast Region Nearly Swamped.

HEAVY DAMAGE IN MANY PLACES.

The entire Ohio Valley for the last twenty-four hours has been swept by storms of rain and sleet and the telegraphic service to the East, South, and Southeast is badly crippled. The downfall extends from Vicksburg, Miss., to Montreal, Canada, and as far East as Washington and New York.

Early in the evening the rain changed to snow from the Central Ohio Valley to Western New York. At Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, W. Va., it was snowing hard at 10 o'clock and the prospect was deemed almost hopeless by the telegraph companies. The rain had also reached Albany, and the outlook was for a heavy snow-storm throughout Pennsylvania and New York.

There was hardly a wire working in the storm districts at midnight. The wet weather played havoc with the electric current, and the sleet broke the wires, especially east of Pittsburg.

The service of the Postal Telegraph company was wholly cut off south of Indianapolis, and all its dispatches were sent by way of New York. Of seven wires from Chicago to Indianapolis only three were working. The company has two wires to Birmingham and New Orleans from Chicago and two from New York. Both the New York wires and one of those from Chicago were not in working condition. The other Chicago wire was given to New York, being cut off at Indianapolis. One of the Postal's three wires to Louisville also failed.

Western Union Badly Crippled.

The Western Union wires east of Pittsburg were in bad shape at midnight as a result of a heavy snow and sleet storm raging throughout that section of the country all the evening.

J. C. Barclay, night manager of the Western Union in Chicago, said at midnight all wires as far east as Pittsburg were in good shape, but beyond that point the service was "uncertain."

As a matter of fact no direct wires were working between Chicago and Washington or Chicago and New York.

The only way to reach New York by telegraph was through Canada or by way of Buffalo, and the wires in the latter direction were badly crippled.

There are usually sixty-five direct wires available to New York from Chicago. The last of these went down shortly after 11 o'clock last night. In the direction of Washington the telegraph facilities were in even worse condition. The thirty-five direct wires were all down and the only way to get a message in that direction was by way of Nashville or Atlanta, where it is necessary to "relay" all telegrams.

Caused by Bad Snow-Storm.

Manager Barclay said last night:

"The trouble is caused by a bad snow-storm in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Southern New York. About twelve inches of wet snow have fallen in six hours. The temperature is warm and there is little chance of such a general breakdown as we experienced here a short time ago. Unless the temperature drops several degrees the wires will be all right tomorrow."

The storm is reported to be the same that passed over Chicago. It is working up into the St. Lawrence Valley, and will probably not extend much farther east than it already has. The precipitation at Washington and New York yesterday was slight.

The forecast for Chicago today is fair, with a tendency to rising temperature. The temperature yesterday rose to 36°, the minimum being 28°. The wind was fresh to brisk from the west and southwest, and will likely not vary much today.

WIND TOYS WITH NEW-YORKERS.

At 11 O'Clock at Night It Is Blowing at Sixty-eight Miles an Hour.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A storm of the Montana breed descended upon New York tonight and shook it as a terrier would a rat. At noon it was blowing doubly strong at twenty-four miles an hour. At 6 p. m. it was jogging along at thirty. At 6:30 it was galloping at thirty-six, and after that hour it increased until at 11 o'clock it was blowing at sixty-eight miles an hour. It caught people just as they were leaving the theaters and blew hats and umbrellas right and left.

A stiff breeze began to blow at 8 o'clock, which freshened into a gale that had reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour at 11 o'clock. The heavy rainfall was accompanied by a continuously falling barometer. The wind blew down telegraph and telephone wires and made communication with suburbs and other places outside the city difficult.

The weather bureau reported in consequence of the damage done to wires reports from various places were delayed or interrupted. Signals were displayed all along the coast to aid incoming vessels.

In this city there were several accidents caused by the storm. Several roofs were blown from houses in the annexed district across the Harlem, and numerous signs and chimneys were hurled into the streets in the city. No accidents to life or limb have been reported.

E. F. Cummings, night manager of the Western Union, said in an interview:

"The storm is most severe in the South and along the Jersey coast, high winds prevailing, and communication with Washington, Baltimore, and all the Southern cities is badly interrupted."

PITTSBURG CUT OFF FROM THE EAST

Rain Followed by Soggy Snow Blocks the Telegraph Lines.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The rain today was the heaviest in fifteen years. Nearly two inches fell in a little over twelve hours. During the early part of tonight the rain was accompanied by soggy snow, and the wind rose considerably. No damage was done here, but east of Pittsburg the telegraph wires were down. The lines to Washington were in particularly bad shape. The rivers are rising rapidly, and it is expected the coal in the harbor will go out. At 10 o'clock the storm ceased hereabouts, passing off to the east.

WIRES AND TREES BORNE DOWN.

Most Damaging Snow-Storm of Years at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—One of the most damaging snow-storms in years set in here early this morning and today telephone and telegraph wires in this city are largely dismantled. The weight of the snow on the wires in this city snapped a number of telephone and telegraph poles along the principal streets, while out in the residence part of the city giant shade trees that had stood for a quarter of a century were borne to the ground. Reports from the eastern and southeastern parts of the State show the storm has developed into almost a blizzard. The heavy moist snow clung to the wires, piling up until telegraph and telephone wires became cables of ice and snow two inches and even more in diameter. The Western Union lines east of here snapped in many places, and the ice-bound wires became so heavy as to break the poles. Hundreds of poles along the railroads are down, and all trains from the east were delayed several hours. The storm raged throughout Eastern Indiana and into Ohio with great severity.

WASHINGTON AND GOTHAM CUT OFF.

St. Louis Reports Communication with News Centers Impossible.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The storm in the East has worked havoc with the wires. Communication between here and Washington was impossible tonight, and the New York wires are working poorly. Nothing is heard of the storm from the southeast beyond Washington and that district.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A bad storm raged this evening throughout most of Virginia. Its center was in the Shenandoah Valley. Telegraph wires are down, and the damage cannot be learned.

FAMINE THREATENS ELDORADO, MO.

Floods Have Cut Off Communication from the Outside World.

Eldorado Springs, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—This city, said to be the largest in the United States without a railroad, is, as a result of the terrible floods, in danger of famine. All freight is hauled here by wagons and none has been able to bring in groceries for ten days. Local merchants have sustained heavy losses on shipments of holiday goods which still lay in cases at railroad shipping points miles away. No St. Louis mail has been received here since Sunday.

MATCH FACTORY IS BLOWN DOWN.

Fire Follows and the Loss Is Estimated at $25,000.

Lebanon, Pa., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The storm this evening played sad havoc. It tore the roofs from the East Lebanon match factory, blew in the west end wall, and soon the three-story building was one mass of fire. All the valuable machinery and patents are destroyed. Loss, $25,000.

UNABLE TO MAKE BAY CITY HARBOR

Steambarge St. Joseph and Barge Oneonta Fast in the Ice.

East Tawas, Mich., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The tug Protector, the steam barge St. Joseph, and the barge Oneonta returned after a fruitless attempt to reach Bay City. The Protector has reached the dock, but the St. Joseph and Oneonta are in the ice about one-quarter of a mile out.

NINE AND A HALF INCHES OF RAIN.

Heaviest Rainfall at Sedalia, Mo., Since the Year 1844.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 26.—During the rainfall of nine days, which has just ended, nine and one-half inches of water fell, the heaviest known here since 1844.

GATHERING THEIR CORN IN SKIFFS.

Iowa Bottom Lands Reported Four Feet Under Water.

Red Bud, Ia., Dec. 26.—The Okaw River, five miles east of here, is out of its banks. It is reported the water is four feet deep in the bottoms. Farmers are gathering their corn in skiffs.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF THE MIOWERA.

Strathnevis Safe, but the Big Australian Steamer Is Thought Lost.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 26.—The arrival of the steamer Strathnevis after it had been given up as lost excited surprise among shipping men, but grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Australian steamer Miowera, which had the Strathnevis in tow five days. During the nine weeks the Strathnevis was adrift and disabled it encountered continuous gales and heavy seas. The vessel lay almost all the time in the trough of the sea.

Much uneasiness is felt for the safety of the boat containing Purser McDonald and four men, who left the steamer intending to land on Destruction Island. The coast is particularly rough and is lined with jagged rocks, on which several vessels in recent years have been wrecked and a dozen or more lives lost.

What has become of the Miowera is the serious question now confronting shipping men. The officers and crew of the Strathnevis refused to believe that it would wantonly abandon them in such a perilous condition ten miles from a dangerous coast and in a gale.

Another strange feature about the Miowera is that when its hawser parted it did not blow any danger signal blast. The whistle on the Strathnevis was blown continuously at short intervals, but no answer came.

The Miowera cost about $750,000 and is subsidized by the British Government and the Australian Government to carry mails. The terms of the contract forbid delays of any nature except to save life. If the Miowera is lost its owners will be unable to collect any insurance owing to the dangerous work it was engaged in trying to save the Strathnevis.

KELLYS ARE HELD FOR ROBBERY.

Charles O'Connor Identifies Them as Footpads Who Assaulted Him.

Charles O'Connor, an ex-policeman, was assaulted by a crowd of young men in front of his home, Market and Huron streets, on Christmas night and $22 was taken from him. All the thieves got away, but last night O'Connor recognized James and Terrence Kelly, brothers, No. 182 Erie street, as two of the gang and had them arrested. They were locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station.

Patrick Gorman was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Kehoe on a charge of robbing Charles Dunn, No. 436 Grand avenue, Wednesday night.

Three men stopped Herman A. Swanson, No. 5410 Chicago avenue, Austin, night clerk at the Postoffice, last night as he was passing an alley between Alma and Fifty-second streets, on Chicago avenue. With drawn revolvers they compelled him to throw up his hands and they took his watch and a small amount of money.

RUNAWAY ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Frantic Team Drives Policemen, Pedestrians, and Vehicles to Shelter.

Pedestrians and policemen fled for their lives on Michigan avenue, between Twelfth and Harrison streets, last night, and carriages and cabs rattled madly down alleys and side streets to escape a runaway team from the Virginia livery stable.

The driver, Henry Meyer, stood up on the box behind the team and sawed at the bits until by a swerving of the carriage he was thrown headlong to the pavement.

Not until the team turned into an iron hydrant on Harrison street, half a block off Michigan avenue, and both horses had been thrown down by the violence of the collision, did the runaway end. One of the horses had a leg broken, and had to be shot.

The driver's head was badly cut in his fall, and he was senseless when picked up. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was found his wounds were not serious.

EMINENT BACTERIOLOGIST DYING.

Dr. James Edmund Reeves Passing Away at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Dr. James Edmund Reeves, the bacteriologist, a physician of more than national eminence, whose contributions to medical science have been considerable, particularly in the line of microscopical study of the origin and growth of disease germs, is tonight pronounced by his physicians to be dying.

CLARKE FORCES A CRISIS

ASKS A FORECLOSURE OF PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE SECOND MORTGAGE.

He Files a Bill in the Circuit Court Requesting This Action and Also the Appointment of a Receiver for the Improvement Company—Tangled Affairs of the Concern May Be Straightened Out by His Action—Creditors Are Dissatisfied.

Matters came to a crisis in the affairs of the People's Institute yesterday when the Rev. William G. Clarke filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for the foreclosure of a second mortgage on the property and the appointment of a receiver for the People's Institute Improvement company, of which he is Secretary. The latter company is an incorporated body with a capital stock of $50,000 and owns the People's Institute Building at Van Buren and Leavitt streets.

The company has been sailing through some troubled financial waters of late, and, in addition, has been hampered by a serious disagreement among the officials and stockholders. In the present trouble, however, Bishop Fallows is in accord with Dr. Clarke, and though ignorant of the filing of the bill at the time that action was taken indorsed Dr. Clarke's action when the condition of affairs was made known to him.

The reason for the sudden filing of the bill was Dr. Clarke learned a number of stockholders of the company had drawn up a similar bill in the Circuit Court containing some severe strictures on the managers of the company.

The People's Institute, the parent corporation having the same officers, holds 26,000 shares of the People's Institute Improvement company. It was the minority stockholders, many of them contractors in the institute, who decided to take the matter into court and thus precipitated Dr. Clarke's action.

Dr. Clarke holds a majority of the $10,000 second mortgage bonds, issued in April, 1895. The exact amount of his holdings is said to be $5,400. In addition to the mortgages there are outstanding debts due different contractors, amounting to $6,000 or over. Dr. Clarke held a conference last night with a number of these creditors at the institute and explained to them the condition of affairs. The bill had been filed, he said, in the interests of all creditors. He explained he wanted to buy up the debts against the company, if possible, and asked what amount they would accept. Several of the creditors said they would take 75 cents on the dollar, but the others would listen to no compromise and insisted their bills must be paid in full. The conference came to an end after a long and stormy session, without any agreement being reached. Another meeting of creditors will be held next Thursday night and another attempt made to effect a compromise.

No interest has ever been paid on either the $30,000 first mortgage bonds held by Francis B. Peabody nor on the $10,000 second mortgage bonds. A portion of the first mortgage amounting to $6,000 came due on Dec. 7. There was no money in the treasury with which to pay it, and Mr. Peabody at once gave notice he would file a bill to foreclose. A meeting was held and he was given possession of the building, without taking the matter into court. He was given a chattel mortgage to secure the past interest.

Bishop Fallows held a conference with Dr. Clarke yesterday afternoon and at its conclusion announced the step had been taken to protect all creditors and the embarrassment would be only temporary.

When Bishop Fallows and Dr. Clarke decided to widen the scope of the People's Institute in December, 1893, they formed the People's Institute Improvement company. From the start they were hampered by lack of money. The capital stock of the company was only $50,000, while the building they erected cost $70,000. All the stock was promptly subscribed for, but when called upon for the money many of the stockholders gave their personal notes, which the company could not realize on. To mend matters many of the contractors were induced to take stock in place of their money. This gave temporary relief, and in 1894 Bishop Fallows and Dr. Clarke found it necessary to raise $30,000. Every banker and capitalist in Chicago was visited, but none would advance the money. Finally F. B. Peabody was induced to take a mortgage on the property, bearing interest at 7 per cent.

The People's Institute company holds a part of the stock of the improvement company, as does the National People's Institute, a corporation started during the present year to erect institute buildings throughout the country. A number of stockholders were induced to exchange their stock in the improvement company for stock in the National company. This further complicated matters, and some stockholders do not know in which company they are interested.

Last night Frank V. Newell and C. Garcau, two stockholders in the improvement company, started out to organize an opposition party among the stockholders. It was their intention to secure enough votes to force the present officers to resign at the annual meeting to be held today.

Dr. Clarke, however, announced the meeting would be postponed two weeks. In the meantime Mr. Peabody is in possession of the building, and the creditors whose notes are not indorsed by Bishop Fallows or Dr. Clarke are wondering when they will get their money.

Chicagoan Commits Suicide at Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Otto Hillmer of Chicago committed suicide here today by cutting his throat. He came here as a representative of a Chicago soap manufacturer and became despondent over financial reverses.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CHRISTMAS TREE

Sunday-School Children Have Their Annual Festival and Supper.

The British lion roared loudly last night, and to those who were watching him it seemed as if he were about to swallow poor Venezuela whole. But with a scream the American eagle flew to the rescue. The lion's roars became weaker, and then he turned to run away. Wild with the war spirit the eagle pursued, when suddenly there fell on the air the soft notes of the Christmas bells. "Peace!" "Peace!" said the bells. The revengeful eagle stopped, the lion forgot to roar. Then in the south appeared the words, "A Savior Born," and in the west were emblazoned the words, "Peace on earth, good will to men," and in the north blazed the word "Glory." Again the Christmas bells rang out, and as the sweet notes fell through the air there vanished war and hate.

It was only an allegory at the Plymouth Church last night, but it taught the 500 boys and girls who watched it a solution of national difficulties which they will not forget. The acting of the allegory was in the north and south galleries of the Sunday-school room. In the center hung the bell and on the walls were traced the words hidden behind screens which were drawn aside at the ringing of the bell.

The Christmas exercises for the children began with a talk by Dr. Gunsaulus. After the allegory was given F. M. Hammond, attired as a man living in the year 2000 A.D., told of what had taken place in Plymouth Church away back in 1895.

Then Prof. Clark recited "Daddy's Little Baby Boy," and a cantata, "The Professor at Home," was sung by Miss Estelle Clayton and Henry Decker. C. M. Hotchkin, who has been the Superintendent of the Plymouth Sunday school for twelve years, talked to the children and then presents were given, after which the scholars marched up-stairs, where a Christmas supper was served. The money which the children have earned to give to the poor was handed in during the exercises last night and netted $80.

YELLOW DOG ACTS THE BLUECOAT.

Cincinnati Police Department Has a Bright Canine Coadjutor.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A big yellow dog of no particular breed, but with a touch of English bull in his make-up, does police duty in company with Officers Ryan and Miller in the Rat row district. Rat row is on the river front, and is not a nice place. Nobody knows where the yellow dog came from. He simply appeared one night several months ago and has been following the policemen on that beat ever since. The officers have taught him several tricks and have made him a valuable assistant. His greatest feat is to trip up a person running from the police. He slips between the runner's legs and turns sideways, throwing him readily.

"Bum," as he is called, will halt any one at command; he will get in front of a man, growl viciously, and snap at his legs until the victim stops. The dog is also expert in smelling out the vagrants and stray drunkards who find lodging in out of the way places on the levee, and has a knack of finding open side doors to saloons after midnight. A bark from him means that the Lieutenant is coming.

FITZSIMMONS AND JULIAN PART

Acrobatic Manager Calls the Australian an Ungrateful Bum.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Fitzsimmons and his manager, Martin Julian, have quarreled. Just before their theatrical performance began last night Fitz asked Julian to send to Juarez for costumes he had left behind. Julian said it was too late, and Fitz got furious and, going to the front of the house, ordered the doors closed, and stated to the crowd there would be no performance.

By this time Julian became furious, took his hat, and left the place, declaring he would have nothing further to do with the Australian.

Tonight Julian said: "Fitzsimmons is an ungrateful bum, and I do not intend to have any further connection with him. I do not care to discuss the matter, but I have spent all the money I care to spend on Bob."

COFFIN FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

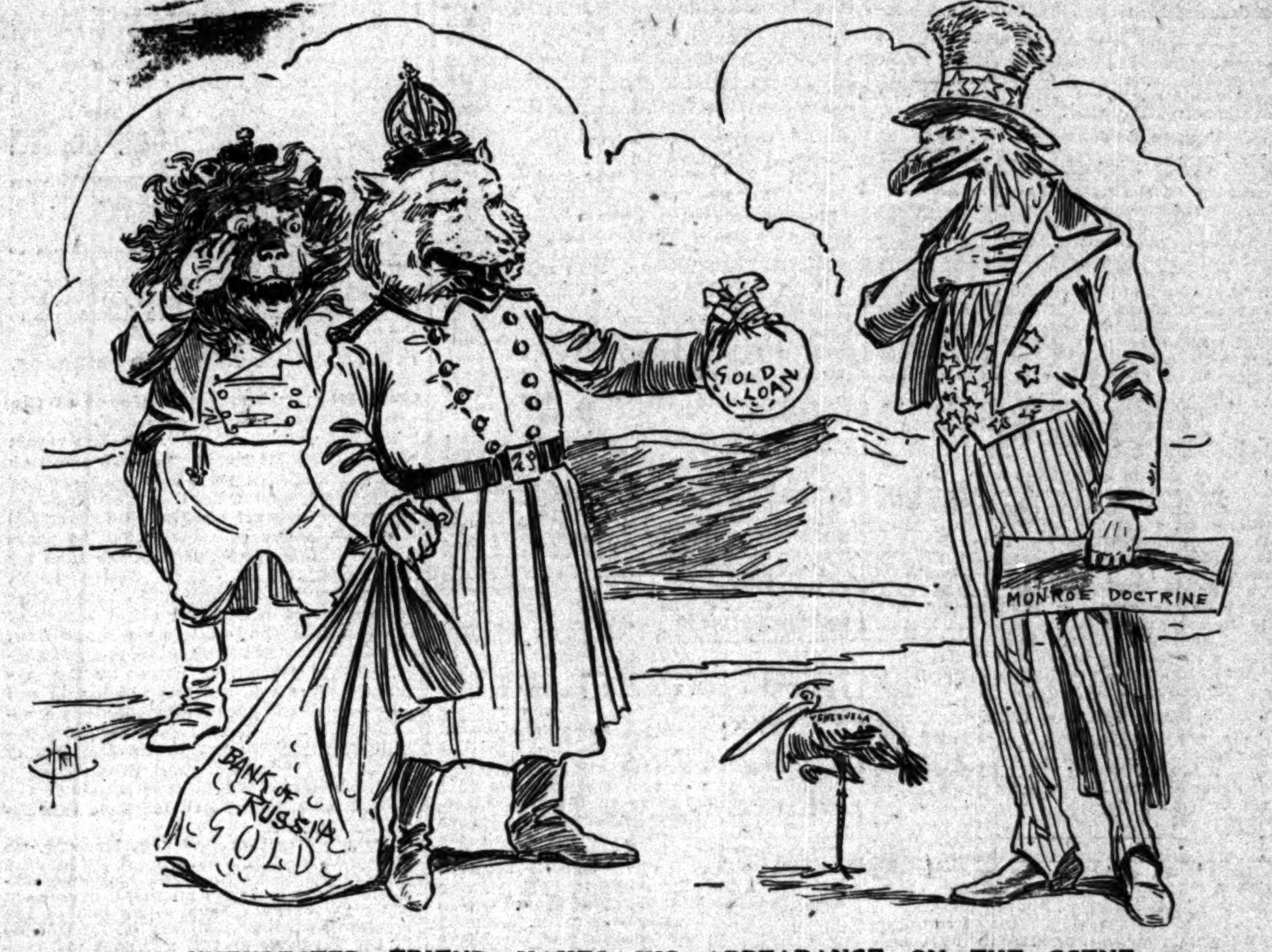
Father Buys One to Bury His Son In and the Son Refuses.

Emporia, Kas., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A man was in town trying to sell a coffin today. His name is Cass and he lives in Milwaukee. He had a letter a week or so ago from a lad who left home in company with his 18-year-old son, sent from Reading, in this county, saying the Cass boy was dead and money was needed for funeral expenses. Instead of forwarding money the father came on. When in Topeka he thought coffins might be hard to get in Reading, so he brought one. When he arrived in Reading he found the boy working on a farm and entirely too healthy to admit of burying, even to utilize the coffin. It can be had cheap.

DEER ARE KILLED BY THOUSANDS.

Movement to Extend the Close Season in the Adirondacks.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot to have the game laws amended so that the open season for killing deer will begin in September instead of August. Conservative reports from all but one township in the twelve Adirondack counties place the number of deer slain during the open season this year at 5,083. The greater number of these, 2,690, were does. As there are but about 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks protective measures are thought to be necessary.



AN UNEXPECTED FRIEND MAKES HIS APPEARANCE ON THE SCENE.

EXTRA.

6:15 A. M.

FELT FOR MILES AROUND.

EXPLOSION AWAKES CHICAGO AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

At First Thought to Be Another Earthquake, It Later Appears to Be the Report of a Terrific Blast Near Lockport, on the Drainage Canal—The Noise Heard for Fifty Miles About the City and at the Cribs Out in Lake Michigan.

What appeared to be another earthquake shook Chicago at 4 o'clock this morning and made the country tremble for miles around. It came not in the low, long, rumbling manner in which earthquakes usually occur, but with a great boom. As it turned out, the shock was caused by an explosion of dynamite on Sec. 15 of the Drainage Canal, one mile north of Lockport.

In every locality where the shock was felt it seemed to be a terrific explosion, and appeared to be close by, and sounded like the boom of a great cannon. So certain did every person who experienced the shock feel it was an explosion that they ran to the nearest corners to learn where the explosion was.

At the fire alarm office at the City Hall the operators got in readiness to report the fire alarm call when it came in, thinking the explosion which they thought they heard was in the immediate neighborhood. None came, however, and the occurrence was a mystery until the telephone began to ring and anxious inquiries came in from all directions asking what the explosion was. In the Western Union building the operators jumped from their seats and ran to the windows so certain were they the explosion was close by or even in the building. The windows rattled and the building shook like a rattletrap.

Along All Lines of Railway.

At the Polk street depot Train Dispatcher Ward of the Western Indiana railroad, made a rush for his office, so startled did he become at the sudden shock.

"I thought the explosion was underneath me," he said this morning, "and prepared to get away from falling walls and the roof which I felt sure were coming down upon me. It did not occur to me that the shock was due to an earthquake until the operator at Seventy-sixth street called me up and asked me if I had heard the explosion. He was followed by the operator at Oakdale and a few minutes later by the operator at Hegewisch.

"All along the line the operators called up and in each instance the inquirer thought the shock was that of an explosion near by."

Every train dispatcher in the city had an experience greatly similar to that of Mr. Ward. All along the lines of the railroads the telegraph operators thought they heard explosions and were asking each other where the accident or explosion had occurred.

Wide Extent of the Shock.

From Waukegan, Ill., on the north to Kankakee, Ill., on the south, and from Rockford, Ill., on the west to Michigan City, Ind., on the east the shock was heard. At all these places seemed to be a great explosion, and anxious inquiries were sent in all directions to learn the cause of the shock. At the Hotel Bishop, in Aurora, the night clerk was talking to the policeman about a fire that was burning in a fruit store near by when the ground shook and the windows of the hotel rattled.

"They are blowing up the building or tearing down the walls," said the policeman to the clerk. "They have to do it to keep the fire from spreading."

The clerk agreed with the policeman. Twenty minutes later they learned the walls had not fallen and that in some houses in the town crockeryware was broken, lamp chimnies broken by being shaken off the lamps.

Along the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad the shock was exceptionally severe. It was felt as far out on the line as Momence and at Brisbane the people thought some of natural gas mains in that part of the country had broken loose. They looked in vain for flames, however, and as different persons related their experiences concluded it was an earthquake.

At Hammond and Whiting, Ind., where the great tanks of the Standard Oil company are situated, people thought the oil had exploded and those who were awakened by the shock rushed into the streets expecting to see a great part of the towns in flames.

At Kankakee the shock was plainly felt and at the big asylum there the guards and attendants thought one of the boilers in the building had exploded, so nearby did the explosion seem to be.

Man Who Saw the Flash.

E. H. Lamb, the night operator on the Sanitary District Telephone and Telegraph Lines at Lockport, saw the flash of the explosion. He was standing at one of the windows of the room he was in looking toward the canal when he saw a great flash Almost immediately a tremendous rumble shook the ground, rattled the windows, and startled people out of their sleep.

As Operator Lamb expressed it, it seemed as if all the dynamite along the canal had exploded at once. It was apparently a mile east of Lockport and in Section 15 of the works. The men are working all night on the big ditch and it has been customary to set off blasts at 4 o'clock every morning.

It was an extraordinary large blast as the explosion was due to an accident by which more dynamite than is usual was touched off. The wires at Sag Bridge were down to Romeo and Lockport and it could not be learned precisely what the nature of the explosion was or if anybody had been hurt.

Sanitary District Policeman Vorce, at the Forty-eighth street station of the drainage canal, says he heard the explosion distinctly and thought it unusual in its force, but had heard nothing of anybody being hurt. Policeman Hanrahan at Willow Springs also heard the explosion and thought it was unusually heavy, but attached no significance to it.

Generally Felt Around Town.

The shock was distinctly felt in THE TRIBUNE office, where it was at first thought an explosion of a manhole had taken place. The windows shook and rattled, and the very walls of the building seemed to rock.

The operators at the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices were startled by the shock, and started from their instruments as though they had received the electric impulse.

Thought It Was Cracksmen.

Policemen on the street were startled by the unusual sound and several of them ran from State street over to the corner of Monroe and Dearborn, thinking burglars had blown open the vaults of the First National Bank.

There was a great deal of commotion among the night employés of the Chicago Postoffice, whose experiences were a practical duplicate of those which occurred nearly two months ago.

At the Down-Town Hotels.

The shake-up was felt by the night force in the Continental Hotel at Madison street and Wabash avenue, but no one at the Auditorium, Palmer, or Tremont seemed to have heard it. A Tremont House watchman, however, who happened to be standing at Randolph and Dearborn streets, heard the strange noise and thought it was an explosion which had apparently taken place on Wabash avenue.

Chicago's Earthquake Experience.

The last shaking up Chicago received was due to an earthquake at 7:05 o'clock Thursday morning Oct. 31 last. All the tall buildings in the city were shaken perceptibly, although no damage resulted, and the seismic movement was felt all through the residence districts as well. Thousands of Chicagoans were aroused from bed by the shock. In the main telephone offices all the drops fell and the startled employés were nearly frightened out of their wits. Guests in the hotels were scared for the moment, but on the whole the popular experiences were rather amusing than otherwise.

There were two distinct shocks a few minutes apart, the first motion being from the east to the west and the second from north to south.

The shock was felt in various towns in Illinois from one end of the State to the other, and in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Southern Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia. The usual low rumble preceded the phenomenon, and while some damage was done here and there, it was for the most part inconsequential.

DRIED FRUIT FIRM GOES TO THE WALL

Porter Bros. & Co. of San Francisco, Cal., Fail.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—Porter Bros. and company, the largest dealers in dried fruits on the Pacific coast, announced tonight it was unable to meet its payments and has asked its creditors for further time.

The firm is unable to state the amount of liabilities and assets, but as the company's business during the present year amounted to $1,500,000 the amounts are probably large.

Investments in fruit lands and warehouses are said to be the causes of the suspension.

"Porter Bros. & Co., who have failed, should not be confounded with my fruit firm, which is styled 'Porter Bros. company,'" said Washington Porter early this morning. "The names are somewhat similar, but belong to entirely different firms, being connected neither by relationship nor business affairs. Our house's headquarters are in Chicago, their's in San Francisco. We have branches all over California, but we don't owe a dollar in the world and nobody holds our paper for a cent."

Porter Bros. company is composed of Chicago men. Washington Porter is President, James S. Watson is Secretary and Treasurer, and the offices of the company are at Nos. 97 and 99 South Water street.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RECEIVERS.

Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook Hand in Resignations.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—It is learned here tonight on undoubted authority that Aldace F. Walker and John J. McCook, receivers of Atlantic and Pacific railway, have resigned. Their resignations were handed in soon after the sale of the Atchison at Topeka Dec. 10, but the fact was not made public.

These resignations do not affect their control of the St. Louis and San Francisco road, which is still in the hands of the United States courts.

This action by the receivers will enable the bondholders of the Atlantic and Pacific to control their road, for when the court at Albuquerque, N. M., takes action on the resignations new receivers will doubtless be appointed on their recommendation.

ZELLA NICOLAUS LOOKS FOR WORK.

Asks for $400 a Week, Is Offered $10, and May Compromise.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Zella Nicolaus arrived in this city the other day. Christmas eve she felt lonely and went out to get a present or money to buy one. She landed in Havlin's Theater and asked Manager Gaven for an engagement.

She said she wanted $400 a week.

Mr. Gaven offered her $10.

She is considering the matter.

Zella and Al Ruhman, her husband, are registered at the Planters' as "Mr. and Mrs. Moss." So far as known none has been gathered.

FATAL COLLISION IN NEBRASKA.

Engineer Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

Seward, Neb., Dec. 26.—The eastbound Burlington passenger collided with a westbound freight this afternoon. Engineer Reed of the freight was instantly killed. The passenger engineer was seriously injured. Two passengers, a little girl and an old man, were dangerously hurt, the child being frightfully burned by being thrown under a stove. Other passengers were injured.

PANIC IN THE FLATS.

Fire Evicts Tenants of Pullman Apartment Building.

COMES IN DEAD OF NIGHT.

Mrs. Sarah Atkinson May Not Recover from the Shock.

TRACES OF AN INCENDIARY.

William Katzman, a Resident, Arrested on Suspicion.

FIREMAN IS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

What is believed to be an incendiary fire at No. 244 Fifty-fifth street at 12:45 o'clock this morning caused a panic among the tenants of the surrounding buildings and at one time looked as if it would spread to and destroy the block of four-story residences known as the Pullman apartment houses and extending from Madison avenue east to Washington avenue and numbered from 236 to 252 Fifty-fifth street.

Each of the nine apartment houses has a store on the first floor. William Katzman, an upholsterer, occupies the store at No. 244, and with his family lives in the flat overhead. He says he was awakened at 12:45 o'clock by smoke filling the apartments and nearly suffocating him. He ran into the street yelling "Fire!" and awakening the family of Wallace B. Price, which, with Mr. Katzman family, barely had time to reach the street before the building was ablaze from basement to roof.

Police from the Hyde Park Station on Lake avenue a few blocks away, arrived as soon as the engines. Marshal Kenyon of the Twelfth District had to come from Sixtieth street and Wentworth avenue and the police, knowing if they waited until his arrival to turn in a second alarm there was danger the entire block would go, pulled a "4–11."

Driven Out by Police.

So rapidly did the flames spread through No 244 it looked as if nothing could save the block, and the police began driving the occupants of the buildings on each side of No. 244 from their rooms.

Many women fainted, and others received slight bruises in their endeavors to reach the ground in a hurry. In twenty minutes the street was filled with the household goods of the thirty-three families that occupied the flats on each side of the burning building, and men, women, and children in all stages of undress ran wildly about among the engines and lines of hose and firemen, endeavoring to save their property or looking for some loved one.

Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, who occupies the third flat at No. 250 Fifty-fifth street, was so ill in bed she was unable to move and the police, under the direction of Capt. Aldrich, had to carry her to a place of safety on a stretcher. The shock to her was so great it is feared she will not recover.

Names of Tenants.

Other families which were compelled to seek safety in the street or were forced to leave their homes by the police were:

Frank J. Croft,
W. T. Adams,
Richard L. Pennington,
Philip V. Field,
S. Viele,
G. G. Hyner,
Emerson Reed,
Philip Lehmann,
John Keough,
Dr. W. B. McCord,
E. G. Ferguson,
D. O. Crame,
Marcus Goldsmith,
J. W. Wilson,
W. H. Darrow,
M. V. B. Osmer,
Mrs. M. A. Phelps,
Mrs. M. S. Welsh,
M. Christy,
A. W. Strickler,
Kitt Gould,
J. R. Beckett,
H. Zeigler,
A. Pierson,
Frank Bryant,
C. A. Bassett,
M. Vittum,
G. L. Gecquowsin,
M. Ceresa,
W. T. Talmadge,
O. Bone,
Charles Katzman,
Angelo Odone,
J. Martin,
W. D. Martin,
J. R. Williamson.

Th fire was got under control within half an hour and did not spread beyond the building in which it started, but it was only by the hardest kind of work the flames were kept from spreading, for there were no firewalls to speak of and the buildings are of the flimsiest construction.

Katzman Is Arrested.

Capt. Aldrich and Fire Marshal Kenyon felt suspicious of the origin of the fire and made an investigation. They learned W. D. Price was the first to give the alarm, and Katzman and his family were up and out out of the building fully dressed before the firemen arrived.

Mr. Price said he smelled the smoke, and traced it to Katzman's place.

There was also discovered a trail of coal oil leading from the sidewalk to the rear of Katzman's store. The blinds were all down, and it seemed a clear case of incendiarism. So Capt. Aldrich ordered Policemen Leonard and Lyons to arrest the upholsterer. He was found in the neighborhood and taken to the Hyde Park Station, protesting his innocence.

Janitor Olsen and family, who lived in the rear of the Katzman's, had narrow escapes and barely saved their lives. They were all sound asleep up to the time Mr. Price returned from giving the alarm, and had to rush through flames and smoke issuing from Katzman's store to make their way to the street.

Within ten minutes after the discovery of fire the yelling of men and the firing of revolvers by the police aroused the tenants. As soon as the danger became known the scene changed to one of the wildest commotion.

Scenes at the Fire.

John R. Williamson, who lives in the second flat at No. 246 Fifty-fifth street, was discovered by Policeman Grossman on the point of jumping from a second story window with a baby in his arms. Grossman secured a ladder and, mounting it, took the baby from the man's arms, while the latter dropped to the ground. He was not seriously injured.

Fireman William O'Donnell of Engine Company No. 45, was cut by falling glass while on duty. He was taken to a drug store and his wounds bandaged. His injuries are not serious.

The front of the building is well fitted with fire escapes, and these were in frequent instances brought into use.

The buildings from No. 230 to No. 240 are owned by William Moore; the remainder, in which the fire was located, by Emerson Reed. They are valued at $175,000.

Katzman's loss is $6,000 on stock and furniture. The loss of Mr. Price is $1,500. The top flat of No. 244 was not occupied. Anna Eastman, who keeps a hair store at No. 242, loses perhaps $500 by water and smoke.

BIG FIRE RAGES IN BALTIMORE.

Oehm & Co.'s Buildings Destroyed, with a Loss of $200,000.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27.—The four-story iron front building at Nos. 5 and 7 West Baltimore street, owned by the A. S. Abell estate and occupied by the firm of Oehm & Co. as a clothing store, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight tonight.

The adjoining buildings, Nos. 3 and 5 South Charles street, and Nos. 1 and 3 West Baltimore street, also occupied by Oehm & Co., were badly damaged by water. The establishment is known as "Oehm's Acme Hall," and is one of the largest in the city.

A rough estimate places the loss on stock at $200,000 and on the buildings at [illegible], fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from the electric light wires.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL DEMAND HONORED BY PASSING THE TARIFF BILL.

Act Designed to Produce $40,000,000—Necessary Revenue Goes Through the House on a Strict Party Vote—No Amendments of Any Kind Permitted and Debate Vigorously Concluded After Three Hours and a Half—Bond Matter to Be Taken Up.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The House today responded to the appeal of the President by passing a tariff bill, the operation of which is limited to two and a half years, and which is designed to raise $40,000,000 for the relief of the Treasury. The bond bill will be passed tomorrow. The vote today was on party lines, with two exceptions. The Republicans all voted for the bill except Hartman of Montana, who did not vote, and the Democrats and Populists were all against it save Newlands (Pop., Nev.), who voted in favor of the measure. The special order under which the bill was brought to a vote at 5 o'clock this evening, after three and a half hours of debate, was ironclad in its character and compelled the members to adopt or reject it without the opportunity of offering amendments of any kind.

Although there was the brilliant setting that usually accompanies a field day in the House, the debate lacked much of the spirit and vim which generally characterizes a partisan battle in the lower branch of Congress. Even the preliminary skirmish over the adoption of the rule, which ordinarily precipitates the fiercest wrangling, passed off quietly. The debate itself was participated in by the leaders on both sides. The Republicans contended that the first necessity of the Treasury was revenue to supply the continued deficiency. Every speaker denied that the proposed measure was a Republican protection bill. It was, they claimed, an emergency revenue bill on protective lines.

Waiting for Protection.

It was significant that several of the leaders, notably Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Payne, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Grosvenor, predicted the passage of a genuine protective measure as soon as the Republicans regained control of the White House. The Democrats took the position that there was no lack of revenue for the Treasury and that the passage of a bill to increase taxation would in no wise help the situation nor furnish the relief desired by the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

All who took part in the debate acquitted themselves well. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Doliver, Republicans, and Mr. Crisp and Mr. Turner, Democrats, carried off the honors.

The bill passed today repeals the present tariff law until Aug. 1, 1898. It restores 60 per cent of the McKinley rates on wool and woolens, lumber, and carpets, and makes a horizontal increase of the present rates in all other schedules, except sugar, of 15 per cent. When the bill was put upon its passage it was passed by a vote of 205 to 81, the vote being taken by ayes and nays. There was no demonstration of any kind upon the announcement of the vote.

Vote Much Confused.

The final vote on the passage of the tariff bill was much confused, and individual counts do not tally with the official records. The vote, as it will appear tomorrow in the Congressional Record, shows the yeas 227, nays 81.

The only divergences from party lines were as follows:

Baker of Kansas, Bell of Colorado, Kem of Nebraska, and Stroud of North Carolina, all Populists, voted against the bill.

Hall, Missouri, and Spencer, Mississippi, Democrats, voted for the bill, as well as Howard, Alabama, and Skinner, North Carolina, Populists, and Newlands, Nevada, silver man. The record has forty-seven members not voting.

Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, asked for immediate consideration of a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Territory of Utah to turn over to the Governor of Utah upon the issuance of the executive proclamation admitting the Territory as a State, all United States property in the hands of the Secretary.

The resolution was adopted and then, at 5:37 o'clock, the House adjourned until tomorrow.

REPORT ACCOMPANYING THE BILL.

Committee on Ways and Means Urges the Necessity for Action.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The report of the Committee on Ways and Means accompanying the bill is as follows:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's annual message and so much of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to revenue and the condition of the Treasury, and also the President's special message presenting the urgency of immediate action by Congress in a direction calculated to bring relief, reports:

That the committee appreciates the seriousness of the situation and the importance of prompt remedies so far as Congress can give them.

Your committee regards the chronic deficiency of revenue for the last two years and a half as a most potent cause of the difficulties which the Treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken confidence even in the financial operations of the government. It is as impossible for a government to have a continuous deficiency of revenue for two years and a half without affecting its financial standing as it is for an individual. It is impossible also for a government to continue in this condition without casting a shadow of doubt and discouragement over all business operations within its borders.

Insufficiency of Revenue.

The serious fact which we are called upon to confront is that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, this government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to about $133,000,000. And even in the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $20,000,000 and about $3,000,000 in the present month. And up to the present time there is no sufficient ground for opining that this insufficiency of revenue will not continue during the remainder of the fiscal year; and how much longer no one can safely predict.

If the consequences of such chronic deficiency were only the necessity of borrowing money to meet current expenses in time of peace, even this would afford abundant reason for increasing the revenue. But the consequences are more widereaching than that. Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal tender notes to pay current expenditures, and thus to supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create the "endless chain" of which the Secretary of the Treasury complains and which has made it necessary to sell issue after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

Sold Bonds by Millions.

This will be clearly seen when it is remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued and sold a little over $162,000,000 of 5 per cent ten-year and 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, from which he has realized about $182,000,000, and after redeeming $182,000,000 of United States legal tender notes with the proceeds he has been obliged to immediately pay out $133,000,000 of these demand notes to meet current expenditures, and thus has furnished $133,000,000 of governmental demand notes to be again and again used to draw gold from the Treasury. It is evident that so long as there is insufficient revenue this performance will go on and bond sale after bond sale will be required. It is also evident that if there had been a sufficiency of revenue these redeemed legal tender notes would not have been paid out at once and there would have been so much the less opportunity to draw gold from the Treasury.

Indeed, there is good reason to believe that if in the first six months of the distrust which inaugurated the run on the redemption fund the Treasury had been receiving revenue more than adequate to meet expenditures, so as to temporarily hold the redeemed government notes, the disposition to present these notes for redemption would have soon been overcome. That would have undoubtedly been the case if the redemption fund had been increased in the spring of 1893 and never allowed to fall below the $100,000,000 minimum. And the necessity for more revenue from the point of view of the maintenance of the redemption fund is not taken away by the fact that we have $50,000,000 of cash in the Treasury in addition to the $100,000,000 (part gold) required for the redemption fund and the twenty-odd millions required as a working balance. This $50,000,000 represents $50,000,000 of redeemed United States legal tender notes, for whose redemption we borrowed $50,000,000 in gold.

Same Thing Over Again.

If we continue to pay them out to meet a deficiency of revenue, then presently they will come back again to draw $50,000,000 more from the Treasury, which we must supply by selling $50,000,000 more of bonds. The suggestion, therefore, that we need no more revenue because we have a cash balance of $50,000,000 of government notes in the Treasury that can be used to pay any deficiency for the next six or twelve months is, in effect, a proposition to issue more bonds to meet a deficiency which should be met at once by providing more revenue. In other words, those who oppose raising more revenue in such a situation, in effect—whether they intend to do so or not—favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

Your committee believes that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to which body the constitution commits the inauguration of revenue bills, to frame and pass a measure that will yield not far from $40,000,000, sufficient to put an end to a deficiency—and to do this without delay, too—leaving to others whose coöperation is required to finally place such legislation on the statute books to meet the responsibility in their own way. And the President's special message, setting forth so pointedly the seriousness of the situation and the necessity for the promptest action, only emphasizes the duty of the House.

Urgent Call of the President.

In response to the urgent call of the President your committee has felt impelled to act with all possible dispatch. Two facts have led your committee to look to an increase of customs duties as the most appropriate source of additional revenue. They are, first, the fact that we are already raising a disproportionate amount from internal revenue, which has always been regarded as a war resort—indeed, Jefferson took the ground that excise taxes should not be resorted to by the Federal Government as sources of revenue in time of peace, and the Democratic National Convention maintained the same doctrine in 1884.

And, secondly, the fact that by increasing customs duties on imported articles which we can and ought to produce or make at home, for revenue purposes, we can at the same time incidentally encourage stricken industries and materially aid in turning in our favor the balance of trade which has been so heavily against us all through this calendar year and which has caused a demand for gold for export which our Treasury has been called to supply. For so long as the balance of trade is against us on account of excessive imports we must export gold or, what is the same thing, promises to pay gold, to pay for the excess of imports over exports.

Not a General Revision.

Your committee have not undertaken a general revision of the tariff on protection lines, as a majority hope can be done in 1897-8, not only because they know that such tariff legislation would stand no chance of becoming law, but also because general tariff revision would require many months, and the need is more revenue at once. We believe, however, that this need of more revenue is so great that a simple measure increasing all duties of the dutiable list and taking from the free list of the present tariff a few articles that were always on the dutiable list until Aug. 27, 1894, and which have always been important revenue producers, and limiting the operation of such legislation to about two years and a half—until the present deficiency of revenue is overcome—ought to receive the approval even of those who do not favor protective duties, on patriotic grounds; and that the fact that it may incidentally encourage the production of many articles that we require at home instead of abroad will not be regarded as a ground of opposition under present circumstances.

In framing the bill submitted for your consideration it has been necessary, if action was to be made promptly, to resort to a considerabe extent to a horizontal raise of duties, for the reason that it would have required months to deal with each article separately. Horizontal dealing with tariffs cannot be justified in ordinary times, but in such an exigency as now exists—so serious that the President felt it his duty to send us a special message of extreme urgency—and especially for a limited time, it is not only defensible but is the only alternative.

Mainly from Wool.

But while we have presented in the brief measure reported a horizontal increase of 15 per cent of existing duties on all the schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 8 per cent to the average ad valorem rate—giving about $15,000,000 from that source—yet more than $25,000,000 of the $40,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue will come mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and from manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on wool), in order to give the wool-grower the benefit and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

The bill reported by your committee proposes to make the duty on imported clothing wool 60 per cent of the duty imposed by the act of 1890, which would give an equivalent of 6 6-10 cents per pound on unwashed wool, or about 40 per cent ad valorem. This reduction from the duty of the act of 1890 has been made because the restoration of the full duty in that act might seem to be too great a change from the present law to those whose coöperation it is necessary to secure in order to have any legislation, and not as a measure of what might be done when all branches of the government are in harmony with the majority of the House on protection lines.

On Manufactures of Wool.

The duty on manufactures of wool is increased by a specific duty equivalent to the duty on wool. The duty on carpet wools is left at 32 per cent ad valorem, where it was placed in 1890. This is a purely revenue duty, as we raise very few carpet wools.

Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1894, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 60 per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890—giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent. Such a reduction from the rates of 1890 is justified only on the ground that the object of your committee has been to frame a bill mainly on revenue grounds, in the hope that it would secure the approval of those in official places whose coöperation is essential to legislation, and who may be supposed to feel that in such an exigency as now exists the public necessity must control.

Believing that such an increase of revenue as is proposed is essential as a first step in the restoration of confidence and the restoration of the Treasury to a sound condition, and that other legislation to be proposed to this end cannot be effective without adequate revenue to meet the expenditures of the government, your committee recommends the passage of the accompanying bill "to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of government and provide against a deficiency."

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Tariff Bill Introduced and Passed in Committee of the Whole.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill agreed on by the Ways and Means committee great crowds were attracted to the Capitol, and every available space in the public and private galleries, save the sections reserved for the executive and diplomatic corps, was taken. Most of the members who had gone home for the holidays had hurriedly returned, and the attendance on the floor was almost as large as on the opening of the session. In addition many Senators were present.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, reported from that committee the revenue bill, which the Speaker forthwith referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Georgia) urged in behalf of the minority of the committee that it had had no opportunity to prepare and file its views.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on Rules, then presented the special order under which the House was to operate. It was ironclad in its character. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order it would be in order to call up the revenue bill just presented by Mr. Dingley, and that the debate should run until 5 o'clock, when, without intervening motion, the vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

Previous Question Ordered.

Mr. Henderson demanded the previous question on the adoption of the order, which was ordered without division. Mr. Henderson then took the floor and explained briefly the urgency which necessitated such summary action of the House on so important a measure. The two messages of the President, he said, had produced the highest degree of restlessness in the country. Congress was confronted with a crisis. The business centers of the country were staggering under the feverish declarations from the White House and it was of the highest importance that the House should act promptly. The Ways and Means committee prepared a measure to meet the situation and the urgency of the case and the interests involved demanded that action should be had with the least possible delay.

Mr. Crisp called the attention of the House to the effect of the rule under which it was proposed to operate and asked every member to weigh his responsibility when he voted for it.

Here was a bill, he said, that affeected every interest and all sections of the country which it was proposed to put through under a rule that deprived the members of any right to offer amendments. It must be taken or rejected as a whole. What authority, he asked, was it on the other side which proposed to pass a measure of such importance under the crack of the party whip without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." This rule, he said, would chain the House to the wheel of the chariot. He insisted that there was no necessity for such a course. This bill was not demanded by any department of the government. There was no necessity for increased revenue. He protested against the use of the whip and spur for its passage before the opinion of the experts of the Treasury Department could be obtained on its effect.

Facing a Peculiar Exigency.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.), a member of the Committee on Rules, said there was no one who did not know that we face a peculiar exigency. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury had both become alarmed, and the President had asked the House, notwithstanding it was opposed to him politically, to come to his aid. The Treasury was being rapidly depleted, and since the Democracy had come into the control of the executive branch of the government there had been frequent bond issues. The measure at present under consideration was not a general tariff measure, but an emergency bill. Referring to Mr. Crisp's criticism of the cracking of the party whip, he said the Wilson bill, with 600 amendments, had been passed through the House with but two hours' debate under a rule reported by Mr. Crisp himself.

He appealed to the House to rise to the patriotic level necessary to meet the emergency and come to the President's aid.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) replying to Mr. Dalzell, said that the difference was found in the fact that there had been elaborate hearings before the Ways and Means committee before the Wilson bill was passed. The present bill had been completed on Christmas day, when there was no opportunity to consult the Treasury officials, and he declared that there had been no opportunity to even read the bill. He complained of the cracking of the party whip, but said in conclusion that the same power which had asserted itself after the Fifty-first Congress would again be heard from after this exercise of party power.

Ample Revenue on Hand.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) called attention to the fact that both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury (whom he extolled as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton) had given Congress the highest assurance that there was ample revenue in the Treasury. Both the President and Secretary of the Treasury had pointed out the evil in the financial situation and its remedy. Everybody understood the stress existing. And what was to be the response of Congress? Before all remedial legislation was to be put a proposition to still further bleed and tax the American people.

Mr. Henderson closed the debate in a speech which aroused the Republican side to great enthusiasm. This was, he said, a business matter for a business people and should be met in a business way. The Republicans were not afraid to assume responsibility. His side had been taunted with working on a holiday. If the situation demanded it they would work on Sunday. [Republican applause.] Democratic policies had emptied the Treasury. They would fill it. They would right the ship of state that had been plunging half seas under since the Democratic party assumed the bridge. A Democratic President had sent to Congress a declaration of war and three days afterward had filed a petition of bankruptcy. [Republican applause.]

Are Not for War.

"We are not for war," continued Mr. Henderson. "The President demanded money. We will give it to him. But we have not declared war, although war will find us ready. Let not the business interests of the country shiver before this tempest in a teapot. The country has assets. The Republican party has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. It will soon have the executive, and then never again will our integrity be put in question."

The Democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag after their proceeding on the Wilson bill.

At this point Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.), after first stating that as a Republican he favored the measure which it was proposed to pass, asked if this rule would not extend to Democrats the privilege of offering amendments before the vote was taken.

"It will not," replied Mr. Henderson. The Democrats applauded this reply, and Mr. Crisp affirmed that the truth regarding the purpose of the rule had only been half elicited by this question and response. Its object, he said, was not only to gag the Democrats but to prevent the Republicans from offering amendments which they might deem wise. It was an attempt to make the Republicans appear unanimous. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Henderson replied that there were no differences on his side. This was an emergency revenue bill, not a careful revision of the tariff bill, and they were all agreed. It was useless to allow the Democrats to propose modifications. The important consideration was time, and any amendments offered from the other side would only delay the passage of the bill. None would be adopted.

By a Strict Party Vote.

The Rule committee's order was then adopted by a vote of 213 to 89—a strict party vote, save that Linney and Connolly [Ill.], Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

The bill was then read by the direction of the Speaker, who said that Mr. Dingley would be recognised to control the time on one side and Mr. Crisp on the other.

Mr. Dingley took the floor in advocacy of the bill, and said the Republicans had assumed the responsibility placed on them by the President in a patriotic manner, and had gone to work to prepare measures to meet the Treasury situation. He then launched into an explanation of the cause of the existing weakness of the Treasury, following closely the lines of his report of the bill.

In the last Congress it was stated, as it was stated now, that there was ample revenue. The Democrats had predicted that the revenues would soon meet the expenditures—next day, next week, next month, the surplus would begin. But what had happened? Every day and every month since had shown a deficiency. Since July, 1894, the deficiency had reached the enormous sum of $133,000,000.

He described the method by which the proceeds of the bond sales, after being issued to redeem greenbacks, had been paid again to meet current expenses only to come back again to the Treasury as gold demands. It was only when sufficient revenue came into the Treasury that the gold reserve could be protected.

For Two Reasons.

The Ways and Means committee had decided that this revenue should be obtained from customs duties for two reasons: First, over $150,000,000 was now being raised from excise taxes, and it was a well-founded policy of the government in time of peace to obtain the bulk of the revenues from duties on imports. Second, an increase of customs duties would tend to turn the balance of trade in our favor. Until the balance of trade was in our favor Mr. Dingley contended that the gold must go abroad to par the balance against us. The bill proposed by the committee in the next two and one-half years during which it was to operate would raise about $40,000,000 to stop the deficiency that was causing the disaster.

Mr. Dingley then explained in detail, as he did in his report, arguments that had obtained in fixing the duties on wool and woolens, lumber, etc., which were not included in the horizontal increase of 15 per cent. He closed with an explanation that this was not a general revenue bill and said that the general change needed would be postponed until the other branches of the government were in harmony with the House.

Mr. Crisp, who followed Mr. Dingley, said the latter had asserted that this extraordinary bill had been precipitated upon the country, and the extraordinary spectacle created by the President's message. In making this assertion Mr. Dingley had not observed his usual care.

Should Follow Suggestions.

If, said Mr. Crisp, the President's message had been the cause of this effort at legislation, the legislation attempted should be in the line of the President's suggestions. It had been claimed on the other side that there was a deficiency in the revenues, but the statement was wholly without official authority. The Secretary of the Treasury had positively stated that there was sufficient money in the Treasury to meet all obligations and that there was no necessity for imposing additional burdens in the way of taxation.

It was true, Mr. Crisp confessed, that the daily receipts were smaller than the daily expenses, but there was a surplus in the vaults of the Treasury sufficient to meet any probable deficiency three times over. It was not a question of borrowing money, but a question of using an asset which we have already—a question of getting money to pile up in the Treasury. Mr. Crisp then proceeded to argue that the McKinley law had been responsible for whatever deficiency there was. He instanced the fact that the receipts under this law had fallen off until during the four months preceding the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, and there was a deficiency of over $4,000,000.

Had Not Been Criticised.

This shortage had, he said, occurred under a law which was the peculiar pet of the Republican party, a law which no Republican had seen fit to criticise, possibly because of the name it bore, a law typical of the Republican party, so framed as to decrease the receipts of the Treasury and increase those visions. It was under this bill that the revenue had fallen. Furthermore, he had understood Mr. Dingley to say that there had been no exportation of gold previous to the inauguration of the Democratic administration, whereas, as a matter of fact, more than $58,000,000 in gold had been sent abroad during the nine months immediately preceding March, 1893.

Mr. Dalzell [Rep., Pa.] said that the pending measure was not a Republican tariff bill. It corrected none of the inequalities of the present law. It was an emergency measure formulated under the whip and spur of a pressing necessity, and history would record it to be a conspicuous tribute to the patriotism of the Republican party, which had risen above party to respond to the summons of a Democratic President. He would give his vote for the bill, not because it was what he wanted, but because it was the best that could be had in this emergency. He thought that when it reached the White House the President should make concessions to patriotism and sign it.

Eulogy of Protection.

In concluding a glowing eulogy of protection he predicted that next fall a Republican tidal wave would sweep into the White House a broad, comprehensive man, who would sign a bill to be passed by a Republican Congress in the interest of Americans. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Crisp yielded a few minutes to Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.), who, on behalf of the Populists of the House, denounced this attempt to pass a general tariff bill.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) declared that the adverse business conditions that obtained under the McKinley law in 1892 had caused the overthrow of the Republican party in the fall of that year. Those adverse conditions, he asserted, compelled the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Foster, to use $54,000,000 of trust funds. Even with the use of that money he insisted that the Treasury was on the threshold of a bond issue when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. He produced something of a sensation by holding up and reading Secretary Foster's original order to the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to "prepare with all possible haste" the plates for a bond issue.

No Remedy Suggested.

Mr. Hopkins [Rep., Ill.] asked why, if the other side did not believe the pending bill would not relieve the situation, they had not suggested some remedy. Why did not Mr. Crisp or McMillin offer some suggestion in committee? Why had they not, if they desired to uphold the arms of their President, formulate some plan which, in their opinion, would bring relief? They had done nothing. They offered nothing. They were in the right place again. They were simply in opposition to everything Republican. [Applause.]

Mr. Grosvenor said he yielded his support to the present bill because it proposed an increase of $40,000,000 in revenue and to that extent would increase the protection of American industries.

Mr. Johnson [Rep., Ind.] said that Republicans must be pardoned if they failed to follow the remedy proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for his financial prophecies in the past had always failed of fulfillment. The Treasury deficit would be larger than it was but for the niggardliness of the Treasury in failing to carry on works appropriated for and the policy of the Pension Bureau, depriving thousands of pensioners of their rights by unjust technical judicial depressions.

Would Furnish No Relief.

Mr. Turner [Dem., Ga.] maintained that the pending bill would not furnish any relief. Gentlemen on the other side assumed that they were coming to the relief of the administration. The administration, Mr. Turner said, declines. [Democratic applause.] He sarcastically likened the pending bill to what the other side in the Fifty-second Congress had called the "popgun" tariff bills, and raised a laugh by saying that the other side should now send an apology to Mr. Springer, who was then the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, at his present home among the savages.

Mr. Turner described the manner in which it was proposed to prevent the Republican side from revising the tariff in a comprehensive plan and congratulated the Speaker of the House on the adroitness with which he had prevented a general agitation of the tariff. He thought perhaps two years hence Mr. Reed might be able to congratulate himself for doing as he had done. Yet he admitted that for the first time in his career in the House he saw the Republicans decline the gage of battle and turn their backs on a challenge to war. The haste with which it was proposed to add $40,000,000 to the taxes of the people could best be shown, he said, by citing the fact that the Republicans had even forgotten to give the correct date of the act which this bill proposed to repeal. Instead of Aug. 29 they have it Aug. 27, 1894, in the bill, and it could only be changed by unanimous consent.

Reply to Mr. Turner.

After some brief remarks by Mr. Arnold [Rep., Pa.] and Mr. Knox [Rep., Mass.] Mr. Dolliver [Rep., Ia.] closed the debate for the majority. His speech was a most eloquent effort. As he spoke the Republicans crowded about him and there was much applause and enthusiasm.

Mr. Dolliver, replying to Mr. Turner, admitted the hurry and anxiety with which the bill had been prepared. But the Ways and Means committee ought not to bear any responsibility for a blunder in the date of the act of 1894. That act, for reasons which the Democratic party ought to appreciate at least, was not signed by the President and it appeared upon the statutes without his signature, with a notation that the date was Aug. 27, 1894. [Republican applause.] If that was not the true date it only indicated that the State Department was mixed up with the general incompetency that had marked the present administration. [Republican applause.] If we could not rely upon the statutes, printed by a Democratic Secretary of State, where on God's footstool ought we to go for information. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Dolliver took his seat, and the bill was put upon its passage, the vote being taken by yeas and nays. It was passed by a vote of 205 to 81, and the House adjourned.

BRITISH PRESS ON TARIFF BILL.

Unfavorable Comment on Recent Action of the Congress.

London, Dec. 27.—The Times says in its editorial this morning:

"There is every reason to suppose that the silverites in opposing the tariff and bond bills in the Senate will command a large measure of success. This severe blow to his most cherished financial convictions is a part of the immediate consequences of his ill-judged message which must be peculiarly distasteful to President Cleveland."

An editorial in the Standard on the same subject says:

"It is legitimate and fair to tell the American people that they cannot have more of our money while their trade is conducted on such lines as the new tariff bill indicates, or while it remains impossible to know whether their debts will be paid in gold or in paper. With a heightened tariff, bond creations by the State, and no genuine currency reform, what more is required to lay the United States economically alongside Brazil?"

The Chronicle says of the passage of the revenue bill by Congress: "So politics in the United States go round in a vicious circle, but at least we may be thankful that the Republicans are not for war."

The Daily News says of the revenue bill: "The statement that the Senate will reject the tariff bill may reassure British manufacturers."

CANADA TO RETALIATE IN TARIFF.

Government Already Engaged in Emendations to That End.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The leading topic in political circles, and in the customs department especially, is the remodeled United States tariff, and it is almost a certainty that Canada's tariff will be raised with a direct aim at the States. Mr. Wood, speaking today as Controller of the Customs, said the matter had not yet come before the Cabinet, but admitted that Finance Minister Foster was busily engaged on retaliatory emendations.

CALIFORNIA IMPORTERS ALARMED.

Are Withdrawing Goods from Bond as Rapidly as Possible.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—Local importers, alarmed over tariff changes, are withdrawing their goods from bond as quickly as possible. There is in bond at present goods valued at $2,000,000. Importers are trying to withdraw all these imports before the provisions of the new bill take effect. The new bill has disturbed local importers who do not accept the interpretation of the Collector of Customs that the new tariff will not affect goods in bond.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

BOND BILL MAY BE LOST.

REPUBLICANS IN OPPOSITION MEET IN CAUCUS.

Forty Members, Representing Twenty-three States, Who Were in Attendance State That They Have Additional Votes Enough to Defeat the Measure in Its Present Form—Against the Retirement of Greenbacks.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—Republican members of the House who are opposed to the bond bill to be voted on tomorrow met in caucus tonight at the Ebitt House to mature plans for opposition. Forty members representing twenty-three States were present. While the Western and Southern States were most largely in attendance there were also many members from the East.

It was asserted by the leaders that not more than half of the Republicans who antagonized the bond bill attended the caucus and that they have enough votes to defeat the bill unless it is modified.

Mr. Johnson of California called the caucus to order. Mr. Broderick of Kansas was elected Chairman and Mr. Colson of Kentucky Secretary.

The sentiment of the caucus, as it was voiced in numerous speeches, was in opposition to the issue of bonds in time of peace, and that the greenbacks ought not to be retired, at least in the manner prescribed by the bill. There was no little talk to the effect that the Committee on Rules should give the rank and file of the party an opportunity to express its opinions on proposed legislation before it was adopted as party policy.

The caucus chose a committee of seven to confer with the Speaker and the Committee on Rules tomorrow and ask for an extension of the debate on the bond bill to two or three days. Proposals were made that it should be attempted to secure a party caucus, but it was decided to be too late for such a step.

The members of the committee of seven are: Broderick, Kansas; Baker, New Hampshire; Bowers, California; Cannon, Utah; Pickler, South Dakota; Milne, Michigan; Burton, Missouri.

They will urge upon the Committee on Rules that there is no exigency demanding the immediate passage of the bond bill and that if one has existed the revenue bill passed by the House today would suffice to meet it.

They will also ask to have the rule for debating the bond bill amended so that there will be opportunity to offer amendments to the bill.

IN REGARD TO THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

Committee Informs the House of the Action Decided Upon.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The report made to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means says that the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority under the resumption act of 1875 to issue and sell ten-years 5 per cent bonds and 30 years 4 per cent bonds to maintain the fund for the redemption of United States notes, and that he has sold $1,000,000 of the former description of bonds and about $62,000 of the latter in the last two years and that, as he announces his intention to avail himself of the authority given by the resumption act and sell more high rate and long term bonds, if necessary, the only question is whether it is not clearly for the public interests that he should have authority to sell a lower rate and shorter term bond.

The committee thinks it is clearly in the pulic interest that he should have this authority and adds:

"In granting this authority, however, we have included in the bill a provision that the proceeds of bonds sold shall be used exclusively for redemption purposes, our object being to secure such a separation of the redemption fund from the ordinary cash in the Treasury as will maintain and protect the reserve. We also provide that such bonds shall be offered for sale in such a manner as to invite investment among the masses of the people."

Of the certificates of indebtedness the report says:

"In our judgment the Secretary of the Treasury should always have such authority as this to meet temporary deficiences that are liable to arise. Unless this authority is given the Secretary will indirectly use the proceeds of bonds sold under the resumption act for redemption purposes to meet the deficiency in the revenue, as he has been doing the last two years and a half."

TO ALLOW REISSUE OF GREENBACKS

Amendment to This Effect Now Pending Before the Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—There may be an important change made by the Ways and Means committee in its bond bil before the scheme is brought before the House tomorrow. Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the Republicans since the text of the bill was made public, the dissenters asserting that it could be used by a hostile administraion for the permanent retirement of the greenbacks. In yestrday's committee meeting a similar charge was made by the Democrats, that the Republicans purposed securing what they had always opposed and what President Cleveland advocated—retirement of the greenbacks.

Accordingly, there will be a committee meeting tomorrow morning to consider an amendment prepared by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, which follows:

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify any existing law which authorizes and directs the re-issue of said legal tender notes."

Mr. Hopkins is confident that the amendment will be adopted.

A partial canvass of the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee shows that while there is practically unanimity among them in desiring the accomplishment of the object Mr. Hopkins' amendment has in view, there is some doubt concerning its necessity.

Members say that a careful examination of the laws will be made, the question will be thoroughly discussed in committee tomorow and that if the necessity for amendment in this particular is developed an amendment will be made.

CALL FOR CAUCUS DOES NOT OBTAIN.

Some Signatures Are Procured and Withdrawn at Reed's Instance.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—There was an attempt made by several new members of the House to secure a caucus of Republicans on the bond bill immediately after the session tonight. The petition was started by several New York Republicans, and the necessary number of names, fifteen, was secured.

The leaders discouraged the plan, however, and Mr. Hooker of New York, at the request of Speaker Reed, it is said, induced several signers to withdraw their names, so the movement fell through.

The petition was addressed to the Chairman of the caucus, Mr. Grosvenor, and, besides asking for a caucus on the bond bill, made the general request that a caucus be called whenever party measures were to be considered in the House.

MONEY FOR BONDS FORTHCOMING.

Leading New York Financiers Said to Have Agreed to Take Them.

New York, Dec. 26.—Several leading bankers called on J. Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont today. From one of them it was learned that probably by tomorrow or Saturday the public would receive assurance that another government loan would be successfully floated, and that the amount would be $100,000,000.

The rumors that Mr. Morgan had gone to Washington early in the week to tender to the President, in case of another bond issue, financial aid from London bankers are not credited here. It can be stated on excellent authority that if Mr. Morgan was in Washington he saw neither the President or any of his Cabinet advisers, nor did he hold any communication with them on that or any other subject.

AWARD CONTRACT FOR WARSHIPS.

Newport News Company, the Lowest Bidder, Obtains Them Both.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—Secretary Herbert today formally awarded to the Newport News company of Virginia the contracts for building both of the new battleships, for one of which the Union Iron Works of San Francisco was a competitor.

The award of the contract has given the Secretary great concern, for the reason that he desired, if possible, to meet the intent of Congress that one ship should be built upon the Pacific coast, and he has made it the subject of a special report to the President, showing that he was absolutely obliged by the law to make the award to the Newport News company.

He says: "The bids upon the department's plans are as follows:

	One ship.	Two ships, each.
Cramp & Sons	$2,820,000	$2,750,000
Union Iron Works	2,740,000	2,690,000
Newport News company	2,350,000	2,225,000

"It will thus be seen that there is a great disparity between the bids. Were it not for the section of the law making appropriations for these ships, which looks to the construction of one of them on the Pacific coast, there would be no room for argument, and the Newport News Shipbuilding company would undoubtedly be entitled to both. The peculiar wording of the law authorizing the construction of these ships, however, has rendered it necessary to examine into the question carefully before reaching a conclusion.

"The act requires that one of the ships shall be built upon the Pacific coast subject to the provision that if it shall appear to your satisfaction from the biddings for the contracts when the same shall be opened and examined by you, that the proposed battleships cannot be constructed at a fair cost upon the Pacific coast, that is, in this case, by the Union iron works, you may then authorize the construction of such battleships elsewhere, that is to say, by the lowest and best bidder, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company. One of the questions raised is whether the Union iron works is bound to stand by its bid, or can it be allowed, if its bid does not represent the fair cost, to reduce its bid to a price that would be the 'fair cost of the ship'? An examination of the statute seems to me to preclude the idea that this company can now be allowed to do this, and the actual wording seems to clearly indicate an intention to preclude all such dickering, since it must appear 'from the biddings for the contracts' when the same shall be opened and examined."

STANFORD CASE NOT ABANDONED.

Attorney-General Harmon Expects to Win It for the Government.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—His attention having been called to publications stating that the Department of Justice had no confidence in its big suit agaist the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Attorney-General Harmon said today that he had examined carefully the questions involved and in the light of the adverse decisions of the lower court and so far from being discouraged he expected to establish the claim against the Stanford estate by securing a favorable decision from the Supreme Court of the United States. If the government won that suit, he added, it would be used as a precedent to establish the rights of the government against Mr. Huntington and the other associates of Mr. Stanford in the Central Pacific railroad enterprise.

WILL REST AFTER THEIR LABORS.

Representatives Will Enjoy a Practical Holiday Until Jan. 5, 1896.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—After the second revenue bill has been disposed of tomorrow night the House will do little business until Monday, Jan. 5, and will practically have the holiday recess of which it has partly been deprived next week. It cannot well adjourn for more than three days under the rules while the Senate is in session, but it was decided at the meeting of the Committee on Rules today that there will be formal meetings every third day with adjournments over, and that no important business will be brought forward on the floor. Under these conditions there is little probability that there will be a quorum of Representatives in town next week.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

Called to Pass Upon the Minority Nominations on the Committees.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—A caucus of the Democratic Senators has been called for 11 o'clock tomorrow to pass upon the Steering committee's assignments to the minority committee places. The Steering committee was in session today, but as it did not entirely complete its work another meeting will be necessary before the caucus can act. It is quite definitely decided, that Senator Mills will be assigned to the Democratic vacancy on the Committee on Foreign Relations and that Senators Pasco and Caffery are to be given the two places on the Rivers and Harbors.

NEBRASKA EDITORS ARE INDIGNANT.

Unprecedented Ruling and Sentence in a Libel Case.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 26.—The press of Nebraska tonight is taking occasion to announce the indignation of the editors of the State over the sentence to the penitentiary of W. S. Baker, editor of the Gretna Reporter, for libel.

The offense is in some respects a parallel of the Dr. Dana case and the defense is in a measure similar, though the court refused to concede the precedent. Mrs. Baker died as a result of the trouble incident to the affair, and Editor Baker's family is being broken up. The startling feature to the press however, is the court's unheard-of ruling.

The paper is printed in Sarpy County. Though the Constitution declares the trial shall occur in the county where the offense is committed and that punishment cannot follow unless the libel is false and malicious, and then only a jail sentence may be inflicted unless the paper is of general circulation, Judge Scott of the Douglass County District Court, tried the case in Omaha.

Though it was shown the paper was not circulated out of Sarpy County the court found one paper which had been brought to Omaha and on this showing declared the paper of general circulation and sent Baker to the penitentiary for a year.

On this theory, Nebraska lawyers insist, a newspaper man may be arrested and punished in any part of the United States for matter printed in any restricted section. Nebraska lawyers assert that since the paper is notoriously of local circulation, being a small country weekly, only a jail sentence could possibly be imposed legally. The case will go to the Supreme Court at once.

The Supreme Court tonight suspended sentence on Raker indefinitely.

On June 12 Raker printed a story that Job Babbitt, who was foreman of the Douglass County grand jury, had visited the proscribed district of Omaha and had a merry time. The law declares truth published for good motives is a complete defense. Raker established his charges.

HARVARD AND YALE IN THE LEAD.

Result of a Day's Play in an Intercollegiate Chess Tournament.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Eight youthful chess players, representing Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, came together for a trial of skill this afternoon at the Harvard School, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street. It was the fourth annual intercollegiate tournament. Play began at 2:30 o'clock, the players facing each other as follows:

1. Price, Columbia; Ryder, Harvard.
2. Arnstein, Yale; Elmer, Princeton.
3. Ross, Columbia; Seymour, Princeton.
4. Murdoch, Yale; Southard, Harvard.

Ryder defended a Ruy Lopez with the Berlin variation, Price getting rather a cramped game by his efforts. The former early took the initiative and by massing his forces on the opponent's King side succeeded, after sacrificing the exchange, in getting an overwhelming attack which netted him, by pretty play, two pawns. This enabled him, after a long struggle, to force the game.

At board No. 2 Arnstein played the Q P opening against Elmer, a close game resulting. The former got the best of the argument in the middle skirmish.

Ross, the New York player, played irregularly against Seymour, beginning with P to Q R 3 and adopting a sort of a French defense.

At board No. 4 a Ruy Lopez was opened by Murdock against Southard, though Southard came out with a pawn ahead. The game finally ended in a draw after sixty-three moves. As a result of the day's play Yale and Harvard lead in the race, each having one and a half games to its credit.

Discussions Are Postponed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The second annual meeting of the Indiana State Board of Commerce was scheduled for today, but the lateness of the arrival of the delegates prevented any important meeting being held. The "Torrens land system," the "inter-State commerce law," and other questions will be handled tomorrow. J. W. Jenks, Ph. D., of Ithaca, N. Y., arrived this afternoon and will lead the discussion on the Torrens land system.

Wealthy Mining Man Commits Suicide.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 26.—John E. Husted, a well-known mining man, said to be worth $500,000, committed suicide today at his home in this city by shooting himself in the head. The suicide is supposed to have been occasioned by despondency due to ill-health.

SHE IS NOW A COUNTESS.

DIVORCED MRS. YZNAGA IS MARRIED TO COUNT BELA ZICHY.

Ceremony Occurs at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church Thursday—Wedding Party Consists of Barely a Dozen Persons and the Only Lights Are Candles at the Altar—Lord Dunraven Arrives in New York—Refuses to Talk of Defender.

New York, Dec. 27.—The World this morning says: "The Count Zichy of Austria, Hungary, and Mabel Elizabeth Wright, formerly Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, are married. The ceremony occurred at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church Tuesday. The sacrament was administered, of course, by the priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

"That the ceremony was to take place had been kept a profound secret and the wedding party consisted of barely a dozen persons.

"The body of the church was in dense darkness and the only lights were the candles at the altar. The wedding party, consisting of the bride and bridegroom, the bride's father, two friends of the groom, and two women, who requested that their names be not mentioned, arrived in coaches at the Twenty-ninth street entrance of the church promptly at the appointed hour. They were obliged to wait in the church for ten minutes for the arrival of one of the Austrian Vice-Consuls located in this city. He eventually appeared clad in a striking uniform of dark-blue cloth, with brass buttons.

"The presence of the Austrian Vice-Consul was necessary to give the ceremony a civil as well as a religious significance. Under a new Hungarian act civil marriages have beeen legalized. It was necessary that Count Zichy be married both under religious and civil auspices to permit his title to certain property of his in Hungary to be perfected.

"The marriage of Mabel Wright to Count Zichy was celebrated under the archiepiscopal blessing, Archbishop Corrigan granting the dispensation after a careful examination of the previous history of both bride and bridegroom."

DUNRAVEN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

Fortifies Himself Against Reporters and Has Nothing to Say.

New York, Dec. 26.—Lord Dunraven, who came across the ocean on the Teutonic, arriving today, to make good his allegations of fraud in the Valkyrie-Defender races of last September, went from the steamer to the residence of H. Maitland Kersey. There he was rigidly protected from the numerous reporters who were pursuing him for a statement of his case. Mr. George Askwith, Lord Dunraven's legal adviser in this affair, and who accompanied him, said:

"Lord Dunraven has really nothing whatever to say regarding his charges. I think it would be highly improper for either side to make any statement now. When our case is put before the committee, when our evidence has been submitted, we may have a statement to make.

"About Lord Dunraven's plans I know nothing definitely. It is my impression, though, that he has not made any plans. There was some talk of his returning to England on Saturday, but that isn't so. It is likely he will remain here until the case is closed.

"What evidence had we that there was fraud practiced on board Defender just before one of the races? I don't care to discuss that question."

BEQUESTS ARE NOT A SACRED TRUST

Decision of Justice Russell in the Mary A. Edson Will Case.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Justice Russell in the special term of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the suit of Margaret B. Edson, individually and as executrix of the will of Marmont B. Edson, against the executors of the will of Miss Mary A. Edson, in which he dismissed the complaint, holding that the bequests made by the latter did not take the form of a sacred trust.

Mary A. Edson left an estate valued at $1,000,000. By her will she left one-third of her property to her brother, Marmont B. Edson, if he survived her.

She gave certain bequests to charitable and religious institutions, and the residue was to be divided among them and other institutions.

NETHERSOLE SUMMONED TO COURT.

Is Accused of Having Appropriated the Plot of "Carmen."

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Estelle Jordan, who describes herself as a dramatist, author, and playwright, has brought suit against Olga Nethersole and Charles and Daniel Frohman, claiming that the "scenes, incidents, and plots" of the play "Carmen," which was produced for the first time last Thursday night at the Garrick Theater, are her own. Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court has issued an order requiring the defendants to appear in court tomorrow morning and show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from producing the play while the suit is pending. Miss Nethersole and the Frohmans will fight the case.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Many Lexow Committee Indictments Are Dismissed.

New York, Dec. 26.—Indictments which grew out of testimony before the Lexow committee the early part of the year were dismissed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer today in the following cases: Former Police Captain Michael J. Murphy, dead; Police Sargeants George C. Liebers, Hugh Clarke, Charles A. Parkerson, and James W. Jordan, the wardman; John Hoch, Bernard Meehan, Jeremiah S. Levy, and George Smith, and Roundsman Michael A. Downs, and Policeman James A. Larkin. District Attorney Fellows announced that the testimony against the men named was so weak he would not be justified in putting the county to the expense of trying them. It is understood the indictments against Capt. James K. Price and his former wardman, Schiel, will be dismissed on Tuesday.

New California Co-operative Colony.

A local paper says of the details of the new coöperative colony now being projected in California:

"The plan is the result of the observations of William E. Smith, editor of the Irrigation Age, and for two years President of the National Irrigation Congress, and has for its object, primarily, the reclaiming of so-called arid lands by irrigation and secondly, the establishment of agricultural and manufacturing communities.

"The site of this proposed colony is the Ashurst ranch in the Sacramento Valley in Northern California. It is a tract of 10,000 acres, the property of Cam B. Ashurst, one of the California pioneers.

"T. B. Wakeman of this city, who is interested in the colony, says the idea is taken chiefly from the old New England colony. An advisory committee of the projectors takes charge of the colony and then turns everything over to the colonists to run as they please. The colonists become absolutely independent, owning their own land and its products, and having a proportionate interest in the company composed solely of themselves, which owns and controls not only the village, but the industries connected therewith.

"The colony will be communistic so far as the municipality alone is concerned, but the common ownership goes no further than that."

Mrs. Irving May Not Survive Her Loss.

Mrs. Isabella J. Irving is not likely to survive the shock which she suffered last Monday when she discovered that the [illegible] in bonds and securities that constituted the most of her fortune had been stolen from a safe deposit vault in this city. [illegible] was very low, and her friends fear her death is near. The relatives of Mrs. Irving say the officers of the safe deposit company question the story of the larceny of the securities, claiming they have most probably been mislaid. Mrs. Irving is the mother of Isabel Irving, a member of the Lyceum Theater Stock company.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WAT

Received the HIGHEST A

at the WORLD'S FAIR, and

ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

JURY FAVORS GAMBLERS.

JUSTICE COURT LOUNGERS FIND A DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY.

Arrested Gamesters Take a Change of Venue to Justice Bradwell, Where an Obliging Constable Finds a Half Dozen Good and True Men Warranted to Declare Them Innocent of Any Wrongdoing Without Waiting for Argument or Evidence.

Chief of Police Badenoch marshaled a procession of gamblers from one court to another yesterday and in Justice Bradwell's found a jury warranted to bring in a verdict of not guilty as soon as the warrant had been read.

It was an interesting sight, that procession of the city's riff-raff from the tribunal of Justice Richardson to that of Justice Bradwell. The gamesters who had courted chance too long at Nos. 126 and 174 South Clark street on Christmas eve were a disreputable-looking lot. They were all there, from Clarence Anderson to "Long Shorty," and Officers McCarthy and Loftus acted as pallbearers for the poker table, the cards, and the chips. The 122 gamblers might have been taken for so many mourners, but their looks belied their state of mind. They were really in quite an elated mood. They had confidence in their counsel, Attorney Morris, and in their cause; also in the jury their attorney intended to try the case before.

Witnesses Were There Also.

There was no band.

But there was a goodly showing of lambs without fleeces, whose sole interest in the proceeding was to enlighten the court with what they knew about "bucking the tiger" on Christmas eve. The procession, with the air of authority and dignity lent by Chief Badenoch's presence, attracted a crowd of hangers-on—the street gamins and the idle—but at last the miscellaneous aggregation reached Justice Bradwell's court.

The cause of the unusual demonstration was the stickling of the prisoners for their rights as American citizens. They were on trial for violating the statute against gambling. They had been summoned before Justice Richardson and as the first card out of the box one of the defendants had been fined $10 and costs.

Took Change of Venue.

That settled it. Justice Richardson was too particular, too puritanical for the Clark street fraternity. The court was prejudiced. Attorney Morris contended the statutes provided no punishment for his clients on the ground the fact they were caught in a gambling house did not make them gamblers. He and Prosecutor Garnett split hairs on this until the court cut short the argument with "$10 and costs!"

That meant a change of venue, and Justice Bradwell was picked out as the impartial judge. Then the defendants demanded a jury, and Constable Vance obliged them by bringing in one which he could warrant to suit. The defense was satisfied, but City Prosecutor Thompson was not. The case of Clarence Anderson, No. 126 Clark street, was called and tried in a jiffy. The jury needed no impassioned appeal. Its prompt "not guilty" came in as a sort of amen to the court's instructions.

Mr. Thompson thought the wheels of justice ran too smoothly. So when J. Walter's case was called the city took a nonsuit. Then ensued a sharp legal wrangle, the upshot of which was the constable was ordered to get a new "representative" jury, and the forty-three cases were all continued till this morning at 9 o'clock

"You understand," said the justice, "these men want a fair jury. Millionaries don't go."

The constable said he fully comprehended, and he and the gamblers filed out.

Said Chief of Police Badenoch: "In spite of the fact the evidence was clear and conclusive, the jury acquitted. But, as we still have nearly fifty cases to try, we hope before we reach the end to secure an honest jury, and in that way get a conviction."

Police Are Disgusted.

After bringing in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Anderson the jurymen all left the courtroom without waiting for their fees.

Detective McCarthy said: "Every one of those men must have been planted on the street here, and that constable knew where to find them. I watched him, and I don't believe he stopped a stranger to serve on the jury. These men were planted right here on the outside, and all he had to do was to give them the tip and to get them up here. If that was a respectable jury of all classes, then I am pretty badly mistaken. There were four of those men whose faces were familiar to me, and I have seen them hanging about gambling places."

Said Inspector Fitzpatrick: "We will carry this thing on until next spring. We have a case as clear as can be made out, and all we need is an honest jury to execute the law as it is before them. A more farcical exhibition of the uses to which our courts can be put I never saw than that which confronted us today when we tried those cases, or rather, attempted to have them tried by that jury. We can not afford to let the cases go until we have those men heavily fined. We will have, too, or see what is the matter with the justice system of Chicago."

Justice Bradwell said never in his court had he seen such a travesty on justice. "The nearest approach to it was one time when there were some men in here on a certain charge, and when the jury was investigated it was found that there were four of the panel who were relatives of the men on trial. In this trial, however, I believe every one of the men brought in on the first venire were connected in one way or another with the man on trial or with the keepers of the place where he was arrested. I couldn't do anyhting in the matter, however, and could only change the constables. We will try to change this state of affairs and see what the outcome will be."

The constable who selected the jury is named Adams, and the names of the jury he brought in are:

T. F. Williams,
Fred Peters,
George Hartman,
W. H. Boyd,
M. Ascher,
John Cummings.

WANT LEIENDECKER INDICTED.

Friends of Harris Go Before the Grand Jury—Committees Appointed.

A delegation of the friends of Harris, recently shot and killed by Charles Leiendecker, called at the Criminal Court Building yesterday to see if the matter could not be presented to the grand jury. Five committees have been appointed by the jury to investigate special matters. They are:

Private Detective Agencies—John I. Straw, G. S. Bliss, E. L. Smith.

Bucketshops and Gambling—M. F. Garrity, John I. Straw, Max Worstman.

Private Pawnshops and Mortgage Loan Companies—William F. McComb, Charles French, A. J. Reed.

Jail—A. J. Reed, Charles O'Connor, Fred Propper.

County Hospital and County Morgue—R. C. Waring, Charles Peck, H. F. Daemicke.

A committee was also appointed to look into the evidence against nearly 200 pharmacists which is to be presented to the grand jury tomorrow.

Lucas Rocowski was indicted on charges of obtaining money by a confidence game, John F. Drayer on a charge of forgery, and Dr. W. H. Wood on a charge of the murder of Bertha B. Breuer by malpractice.

BARBERS INVOKE A NEW LAW'S AID

Get a Conviction Under Sunday Rest Statute—Eden Arrested Again.

A. Kraszewski, a barber at No. 706 West Eighteenth street, who was arrested several weeks ago on warrants sworn out by the Barbers' Protective Association, charging violation of the old Sunday rest law, was fined $5 and costs by Justice Wallace yesterday. As a result there will be a renewal of the Sunday-closing fight, which was dropped by the barbers last week after several Justices had declared the decision of Judge Gibbons finding the Cody law unconstitutional was binding on them.

The Sunday Closing Association struck at W. S. Eden of the Great Northern Hotel from another direction yesterday. A warrant was taken out before Justice Cleveland of Norwood Pork, charging him with violating the Sunday laws by selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Eden said: "They suppose they can harass me. The maliciousness is apparent in the taking out of the warrant before a Justice as far removed from my place of business as possible."

DIPHTHERIA IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Essie Stewart, the Colored Murderess, Is Taken with the Disease.

Essie Stewart, colored, one of the prisoners in the jail, was yesterday found to be suffering from a fully developed case of diphtheria. Dr. Fortner ordered her taken to the County Hospital, which was done. All the cells in the women's department were fumigated last night and this morning those in the boys' department and in the men's in the west wing will be similarly treated The eighteen other women now in the jail have all been exposed to the disease. Essie Stewart was recently convicted of the murder of Lulu Watson, also colored, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

TROUBLE AT AN ALLEY "L" STATION.

Drunken Employes Resist Arrest and Guards Insult Frightened Women.

Something of a panic was caused by the arrest of two drunken employés of the Alley Elevated road at the Stony Island avenue station at 11:25 o'clock Christmas night. The two men, Thomas McCoey and James Cole, were standing on the stairs insulting women when Sergt. James Vail and Operator Talmadge in plain clothes came up. They attempted to arrest McCoey and Cole, who resisted. Sergt. Vail was getting pretty hard usage, Talmadge having gone to the patrol box, so he drew his revolver. At this moment a train arrived and when the passengers, about 100 in number, saw the scuffle and Sergt. Vail's revolver they started back toward the platform.

Two guards seized Miss Haines of No. 208 Sixty-third street and an unknown woman by the shoulders, pushed them back and told them they "would kick them down stairs." A young man informed the guards when they began kicking women he would be right there and take an active part. Immediately afterward the patrol wagon arrived and the passengers were allowed to go home.

Judge Clark fined McCoey and Cole $15 each yesterday morning They paid the fines, but Supt. Morrison of the Alley "L" discharged them both. He said he had not heard of the conduct of the two guards, but would investigate it and if he found the report true would discharge the men.

WESTERN PENMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

First Session of the Tenth Annual Convention Held Yesterday.

The Western Penmen's Association held the initial session of its tenth annual convention in the rooms of the Chicago Business College, No. 45 Randolph street, yesterday. The organization is composed of school principals, teachers, and others interested in educational methods, and is not confined to penmen.

Among the teachers present were:

Mr. J. W. Kinsley,
Mr. A. N. Palmer,
Mr. J. W. Warr,
Mr. G. W. Brown,
Mr. C. C. Curtiss,
Mr. C. H. Peirce,
Mr. C. P. Zaner,
Mr. A. C. Webb,
Mr. J. E. King,
Mr. Arthur J. Barnes,
Miss Harriett Blood,
Mr. S. H. Goodyear,
Mr. D. W. Springer,
Mr. J. W. Westervelt,
Mr. Enos Spencer.

The feature of the morning session was the address of welcome by A. C. Gondring. In the afternoon these papers were read and discussed: "Rapid Calculations," by C. C. Rearick; "How to Start a Class of Adults in Muscular Movements," by L. M. Kelchner; "Figures," by C. N. Crandall of this city.

THEY ASK FOR REST ON SUNDAYS.

West Side Clubs Being Organized in a Sabbath Closing Movement.

The Campaign committee of the Clerks' Association has opened its crusade for "Sunday rest" and a shorter work-day on the West Side. Arrangements are being made for a mass-meeting to be held at South Halsted street and Blue Island avenue for the purpose of starting a special branch of the organization for the benefit of the clerks employed in department stores.

Miss Mary Holstein is interested in a movement to organize the West Side woman clerks. An effort will be made to call a mass-meeting of workingwomen, at which Miss Jane Addams, Miss Florence Kelley, and others will speak. The general plan is to let the women do a large share of the "fighting" for Sunday rest.

The matter will be brought before the large clubs of the West Side and members will be asked to indorse the movement. The clerks' headquarters will be opened today at No. 774 West Van Buren street.

THINK THE MESSENGER INNOCENT.

Police Release the Boy Who Delivered a Forged Check for Diamonds.

The man arrested on Tuesday for attempting to pass a forged check on Hyman, Berg & Co. in payment for diamonds was given his liberty yesterday. The check was presented in a sealed envelope with an order for the delivery of the jewels and, according to the story of the messenger, whose name is Russell and who lives at No. 94 Thirty-third street, he was to receive a commission for delivering the goods. Capt. Elliott said such cases were common and he was convinced the boy knew nothing of the crime. He had had his record looked into and found it to be good. Hyman, Berg & Co. still believe, however, Russell was an accomplice of the forger and criticise the police authorities for releasing him.

CHARGE OF MURDER IS DISMISSED.

Policeman William J. Egan Is Discharged by the Justice.

Justice Sabath yesterday dismissed the charge of murdering Anton Polzinek, which had been preferred against Policeman William J. Egan of the Hinman Street Police Station by Mrs. Annie Polzinek, mother of the dead man. Oct. 17 Egan arrested Polzinek on a charge of burglary. The prisoner ran and Egan fired several shots at him. One bullet struck Polzinek in the thigh and he died from the wound. A Coroner's jury exonerated Egan, but the mother charged him with murder.

WORK OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

Several Committee Reports Are to Be Made at Tonight's Meeting.

At the Civic Federation meeting tonight several interesting committee reports will be read. The Committee on Education will report on the Normal School matter and the Committee on Social Purity on a plan to rid the city of certain low resorts. The Committee on Police Investigation will also be ready with a report. Mrs. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Child Labor, will submit a partial report, and the election fraud matter will probably be discussed.

CRUDE OPIUM IS UP A NOTCH.

Other Drugs Also Have a Tendency to Rise in Price.

Crude opium has advanced 10 per cent and is tending higher steadily, creating a little flurry in the drug trade. The rise is attributed to the Turkish difficulties. The great bulk of crude opium brought to this country enters into the composition of morphine. Quinine is also up 10 per cent, and an advancing tendency is noted in numerous other drugs, particularly those which reach this country by the way of Europe.

PHILIP W. CORZILIUS IS NOT DEAD.

He Turns Up Alive and Well in a Lake Street Saloon.

Philip W. Corzilius, who disappeared from the Ontario Hotel nine weeks ago, is in Chicago. A letter under date of Dec. 3 gives his address in care of John McGraw, manager of the saloon of Hannah & Hogg in Lake street. Mr. McGraw said yesterday Corzilius was a frequent visitor, and had been there in the forenoon.

WEINHART IN DETENTION HOSPITAL

Man Who Tried to Capture a Monon Train Is Wildly Insane.

John Weinhart, who tried to kill Detective McQuaid on a Monon train, and who did terrorize the passengers, was removed to the Detention Hospital yesterday afternoon. About noon he took off his clothes and walked about his cell shrieking and cursing. Officers had a hard time controlling him. His case will be called this morning in the Englewood Police Court.

IN HONOR OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Old-Time Printers of Chicago to Celebrate His Birthday.

The Old-Time Printers' Association will commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, its particular patron saint, with a dance and supper the evening of Jan. 17 next. Tickets have been placed at $2 a couple, and as about all the members are expected to attend a great time is expected.

No Clew to Harvey Robbers.

As soon as a formal report is made of the postoffice robbery at Harvey an investigation will be made. Capt. Stuart said yesterday: "It is hardly any use to look for the robbers at Harvey. There seems to be no clew to their identity." It will take an act of Congress to reimburse the Postmaster, as the sum stolen was over $2,000.

MORE TROUBLE IN COURT

BICKERINGS BETWEEN LAWYERS IN THE MARTIN BRIBERY TRIAL.

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison and Ex-Judge Prendergast Indulge in Their Usual Wordy Warfare and the Former Is Held in Contempt—Cross-Examination of C. B. Shedd of the Knickerbocker Ice Company—How Money Was to Be Identified.

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison was held in contempt of court by Judge Dunne yesterday. When the trial of Ald. Charles Martin was resumed C. B. Shedd, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knickerbocker Ice company, resumed his testimony. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Prendergast and finally Mr. Morrison, raising his voice to a high pitch, asked:

"How long is this court going to permit this autocrat to interrupt me? From the very beginning of this trial I have been unable to address the court three consecutive minutes without driveling interruptions from this lawyer. Is he the dictator or ruler of the court-room?" While Mr. Morrison was speaking Mr. Prendergast was also objecting and trying to address the court.

"If you gentlemen desire time to cool off I will adjourn court," said Judge Dunne.

"I protest against further interruption by the ex-Czar of the County Court," shouted Mr. Morrison.

"The court holds you in contempt, Mr. Morrison," said Judge Dunne, "and will dispose of the matter at the close of this trial."

The court then ordered the cross-examination of Mr. Shedd proceed. Ex-Judge Prendergast precipitated a row by the first question. He asked:

"Did not Mills advise putting a telephonic device in a hat when you visited Finckler's office on July 8?"

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison objected. "I enter an earnest protest," he said, "to the abuse and slandering of a brother attorney who is not here to protect himself," he exclaimed.

"Must I submit to this kind of rot, these outbursts of meaningless interruptions from this attorney, your Honor?" inquired ex-Judge Prendergast. Then both attorneys began to talk at once and Judge Dunne brought his clenched hand down heavily on his desk.

"I will fine both of you if you do not stop," he said. "Up to the present I have refrained from imposing fines, but if you do not stop right now I will fine both of you."

Ex-Judge Prendergast sat down, and nodding his head said: "He's doing this for the newspapers."

"You drew $750 from the bank on July 9 and had every bill marked, didn't you?" then asked Mr. Prendergast.

"No, sir. I asked Warren B. Hull, Vice-President of the bank, to take down the numbers so we could identify the money in case it was necessary."

"You expected to give this money to Martin or Finckler and then have them arrested?"

"That was the idea."

The witness, in answer to questions, said the reason the $750 was not given to either of the Aldermen was because no Judge of a court of record could be found from whom to obtain a warrant and the money was returned to the bank.

During the examination of the witness he asserted the demands made upon four of the larger ice companies were as follows:

Washington Ice company	$1,500
Knickerbocker Ice company	1,000
J. P. Smith & Co.	750
Esch Bros. & Rabe	750

A Deputy Sheriff last night went to Du Page County in search of James H. Thompson, an architect at No. 90 Twenty-second street, who surveyed the ice fields of Esch Bros. & Rabe, and is said to be an important witness.

WHAT THEY'D DO WITH PENNIES.

Marshall Field's Employes and Their Clever Money Ideas.

"Not so many as 3,000,000 pennies at any one time," said J. G. Rowe, head cashier in Marshall Field's wholesale establishment, yesterday, in relation to a published statement that the firm had purchased that number of new pennies from the Philadelphia mint as a provision for its Christmas trade.

"It would take us a long time to dispose of that many pennies to our customers. That number means $30,000 worth. We have bought $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, and sometimes as much as $7,000 worth, but $7,000 is the highest limit. We supply our customers with pennies—always new ones—and they go all over the country, many consignments as far as the Pacific. Country customers give out new pennies in change as an advertisement and it helps business. When people see others with new pennies they ask at what store they were got and go there themselves. Country people will rather take five bright-new pennies in change than a nickel, and so we have a regular demand for them which we must meet. Our customers don't ask for pennies except when they know the mint is coining them. At times the mints are shut down in order that the old pennies that are always accumulating in the Subtreasuries may be forced out into circulation. When the mints stop our orders for pennies stop also. We send the pennies out in $10 bags, as they come from the mint, packed up with whatever goods we are sending. We also do a large business in nickels; in fact we send our customers as many nickels as cent pieces, as they are, of course, much more in general demand. Nickels are issued from the mints in $50 bags, and we have often to split these bags up because few country stores would need so many at one time. Quarters are often called for, too, but they are mostly obtained from the Subtreasuries, as the express charges are paid for by the department."

HOUSES MUST BE MOVED TODAY.

Streets Cannot Be Blockaded Any Longer by Buildings.

Work on the two frame houses in Oak street, near Franklin, will have to be begun in earnest today, or they will be torn down and carried away by the Street Department. One man was employed on these houses yesterday morning, and he was assisted in the afternoon by a boy. They seemed to be principally engaged in killing time.

"It has ceased to be a joke," said Assistand Street Superintendent Hemstreet. "We have given that house mover plenty of time. He has pleaded the condition of the streets would not permit the work of moving. The Street Inspector will be sent up there the first thing in the morning, and if the house is not being put on rollers preparatory to being moved to its destination we will tear the houses down.

Two men were at work on the four-story brick building in Franklin street, near Wendell, yesterday afternoon, and three more laborers were shoveling dirt out of the cellar of the lot on which the house is to be moved. This building entirely blockades this street.

Ferdinand Schippel, who has the contract to move these buildings, says: "A friend of mine took the contracts in my name, and so I had to do the work. So I have undertaken the work, and as soon as the weather improves I will complete it."

REFINED SUGAR RISES IN PRICE.

Trust Orders the Advance Because of Speculative Tendencies.

Refined sugar was advanced one-eighth of a cent a pound by the sugar trust yesterday. The quotation was issued at 11 o'clock and telegraphed all over the country, inspiring an immediate like action by the majority of jobbers. The advance makes the wholesale price of granulated 5 cents. It is supposed the retail trade will follow with an advance.

It was for the purpose of checking a speculative tendency that the trust ordered the advance, Will Havemeyer, its Chicago agent, explained. The war in Cuba and apparent purpose of the insurgent forces to interfere with sugar plantations on a large scale has infused an element of great uncertainty into the situation.

The stock of refined sugars on hand, together with the stock of raws in this country and Europe, is much below that of last year at this period. A speculative movement has been noticed for some time.

MUST KEEP ON BOILING THE WATER

City Chemist Kennicott Finds Bacilli Coli at Four-Mile Crib.

City Chemist Kennicott says all drinking water must be boiled, as he has discovered the lake shows signs of contamination as far out as the four-mile crib. He has just completed analyses of samples of water taken from all the intakes and in each found bacilli coli.

Assistant Health Commissioner Riley, who has been at home ill for several days, was back at his desk yesterday morning. He was very much concerned over the reports of the city chemist and urged the importance of having the people informed as to the danger which is threatened from this source.

"The only possible safety," said he, "lies in boiling the water. We will meantime keep a careful watch over the situation and will notify the people as soon as it is safe for them to stop boiling the water."

WILL PLAY FOR FIRST MONEY TODAY

Mussey's Three-Cushion Tourney to Receive Its Finishing Touches.

Wadsworth and Foss and Gerhardt and Roe will play off their tie for first and second money in Mussey's three-cushion carrom team tournament this afternoon. Each team has won five games and lost two, and this, the deciding game, will be interesting and hotly contested. Mathews and Logan, Carpenter and Williams, Hamlen and George, and Addison and Walters, are all tied for third and fourth moneys, but they concluded to divide. The entrance money for the tourney was placed at $10 per team, which amounted to $80, to which Mussey added $155, making a total of $235. Of this amount $200 will be divided in four prizes as follows: Eighty dollars to the first team, $60 to the second, $40 to the third, and $20 to the fourth. The balance, $35, will go as special prizes as follows: Fifteen dollars to Carpenter and Williams for the best average, they finishing one game in ninety-five innings. Carpenter also wins $10 for making the highest run, six. And Wadsworth takes down $10 for scoring the greatest number of points, 213, in the tourney. The four teams tied for third and fourth money will receive $60, or $15 per team, while the winners of today's game will get $80 and the losers $60. The tournament was a success from the start and created a world of interest among Mussey's patrons and the friends of the contestants.

CORNELL BOYS TO SING AND PLAY.

Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs in Central Music Hall New Year's.

The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs of Cornell University will give a concert on New Year's night, Jan. 1, in Central Music Hall. The program will be as follows:

Alma Mater	Carma. Cornell
Cornell	Carma. Cornell
Directorate	Sousa
Banjo club.	
Grandma	Whipple
Mr. Clinton and glee club.	
Zulu Dance	Guckert
Mandolin club.	
Cradle Song	Harrington
Serenade	
Mr. Ramsburg and glee club.	
March	Becker
Neliona Waltzes	Eno
Banjo club.	
Medley, '95	Arr. by H. E. Dann
Solo	
Mr. Fuertes and glee club.	
Alcazar	
Mandolin club.	
Simple Simon	
Evening Song	Carm. Cornell

WOMAN KILLED BY MONON TRAIN.

Mrs. Mary McCron Crushed at the Twenty-eighth Place Crossing.

Mrs. Mary McCron, No. 117 Twenty-eighth place, was instantly killed last evening by a north-bound Monon train on the Western Indiana tracks.

The woman did not notice the approach of the train, and walked in front of the engine at the Twenty-eighth place crossing.

Mrs. McCron was a widow, 50 years old. She leaves a daughter 9 years old in destitute circumstances and others who are grown up and married.

Paul Foss, No. 3329 Ward avenue, was killed by a Chicago and Northwestern switch engine at the Union Stock-Yards yesterday morning.

REVIEW CLUB ON MONROE DOCTRINE

It Will Be Discussed at a "Smoker" on Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Review club has arranged to give an informal "smoker" on Saturday evening, Jan. 4, at which time it will discuss the Monroe doctrine as applied to Venezuela. This club has now over 600 members, with dining and smoking rooms at the Leland Hotel, where many of the members meet daily to dine, smoke, and discuss current events. It is expected the Venezuela matter will be handled in an artistic manner at the "smoker."

JUDGE GROSSCUP ORDERS JURIES.

Are to Report in the Federal Court in January.

Before leaving for his holiday vacation Judge Grosscup of the United States District Court, on request of District-Attorney Black, directed the Jury Commissioners to draw a grand jury to report on Jan. 14, and petit jurors to report the week following. It is probable the information gathered by Special Agents Huiskell and Shelden of the Department of Justice and the Agricultural Department on the alleged beef combine of the Chicago packers will be presented to the jury.

Postpone the Tournament.

The annual pool and billiard tournament announced to begin last evening at the Evanston Boat club was postponed until next Thursday. A large number of entries have been received and it is thought that by next week at least fifty players will be ready to contest for the prizes offered.

Juveniles at the Pool Table.

Joseph Zilligen and La Cuta Shellenberger, aged 10 and 7 respectively, entertained a large crowd at Bensinger's Billard Hall yesterday afternoon in a pool exhibition. The table they played on, a 5x10, was too large to show off their fine points. Nevertheless they gave a good exhibition.

Chicagoans at Jacksonville.

The following Chicagoans are at the Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.:

Capt. James B. Clow,
Mr. J. H. Scott,
Mr. J. F. Davis,
Mr. Ed Aimstead,
Dr. J. W. Slonaker and wife,
Mrs. M. E. Baaches and family.

Will Play Pool for a Purse.

Jake Levy and "Mont" Tennes will play a match game of pool, 100 points up, for a purse of $25 at the Tennes Billiard Hall, No. 203 and 205 East Chicago avenue, tonight.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

The Rev. Joseph Nussbaum.

Laporte, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Rev. Father Joseph Nussbaum, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of this city, died today of paralysis. He has been in charge of the church here since 1880, and was one of the oldest and best-known priests in Northern Indiana. The funeral will be held next Monday morning, and the Rt.-Rev. Joseph Rademacher, Bishop of the Fort Wayne Diocese, will officiate.

Col. K. G. Shryock.

Rochester, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Col. Kline G. Shryock, 85, died here today. He had been a resident of Rochester since 1837, practiced law here many years, was elected to several offices, including the State Legislature, County Treasurer, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and served as Colonel of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Regiment. He resigned the Coloneley to become Provost Marshal of the Ninth Indiana District.

George W. Lawe.

Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—George W. Lawe, the oldest white native-born citizen in the Fox River Valley, died at his home in Kaukauna Christmas eve at the age of 85 years. He was born in Green Bay in 1810. His wife, aged 79, survives him. His father, John Lawe, came to Green Bay in 1779, and was agent here of the Hudson Bay Fur company and later of John Jacob Astor's American Fur company.

In Memory of James H. Swan.

A special service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, on next Sunday morning in memory of the late James H. Swan. The exercises will consist of addresses by the Rev. A. J. Canfield, Ald. Noble B. Judah, the Rev. Dr. Cantwell, and J. E. Defebaugh, representing the Lumbermen's Association.

Judge O. F. Woodruff.

Alpena, S. D., Dec. 26.—Judge O. F. Woodruff, a prominent Illinois jurist, owner of the celebrated Waukelata ranch near Alpena, died here tonight.

Chicago Boy Drowned at Fife Lake.

Fife Lake, Mich., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Jesse Ludwig of Chicago was drowned here this morning while skating. He was visiting here and attending school. He was 16 years old.

MORE MONEY FOR DOLLS.

BELATED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR "THE TRIBUNE" FUND COMING IN.

Letters Received from Generous-Hearted People Living in Distant Cities—The Distribution of Christmas Day Brings Happiness to the Inmates of Chicago Orphan Asylum—Pleasure Brought to Many Humble Homes.

Several contributions to the doll fund were received too late for the distribution. They will be given to various charitable institutions for the benefit of the waifs. Nearly all were forwarded from places at a distance from Chicago, and were doubtless delayed in the large Christmas mails.

Among the letters received with contributions were the following:

"Madison, S. D., Dec. 23.—Dear Tribune: Please give Santa Claus this 25 cents to get a dollie for some poor little girl, as I feel so sorry for a little girl that does not have a doll to play with. I am 4 years old. My grandma lives in Chicago and takes your paper.
Lulu L. Davison."

"Auburn Park, Ill., Dec. 24.—To The Tribune: Inclosed you will find $1 for The Tribune doll fund for poor children from the Sunday-school of the Union Congregational Church of Auburn Park. Yours respectfully,
Mrs. S. A. Minard."

"The Chicago Tribune: Please accept these gifts for any mission you may choose.
"Marion Pullin's
"Sunday-school class, Lindenwood, Ill."

Twenty-four finely dressed, large dolls were sent yesterday from The Tribune to the superintendents of various charitable institutions. They will be offered as prizes for good conduct, and will be eagerly contested for by the children.

Dolls were sent to the Margaret Etter Creche for the fifty little ones in charge of this organization who were too small to attend the distribution. They were distributed to the children as a part of Santa Claus' gifts and were received with great delight.

The Hull House Creche was also made a happy colony by the dolls sent from The Tribune. All yesterday these little ones, who are not big enough to leave home as yet, were busy and happy with the pretty dolls.

HAPPINESS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Inmates of the Chicago Orphan Asylum Were Happy Yesterday.

If those who contributed to make the Christmas distribution of dolls at Battery D a success could have looked in upon the playroom and nursery of the Chicago Orphan Asylum yesterday afternoon they would have felt repaid a thousandfold for their good deeds. When the playroom was entered and the matron, Miss Shaw, announced a reporter from The Tribune had come to see how they liked their dolls a dozen or more bright-faced girls from 7 to 12 years of age came running forward, each one with a doll in her arms, and the expression of their faces and the manner in which they held their prizes bore eloquent testimony to the pleasure the gifts had brought them. There was a tender light in their eyes as they gazed upon their inanimate charges, and the tidy appearance of every doll told how carefully they were being guarded.

"Did they like their dolls?"

"O, yes, so much," came the answering chorus.

"Did they have a nice time down in the big room where the dolls were given away and the music played?"

"Yes!" "yes!" "yes!" they quickly answered in eager tones, and one bright-eyed little girl evidently voiced the sentiments of the others when she said: "I wish it would be every day."

In the nursery were fifteen or twenty little tots from 2 to 4 years of age scattered about here and there, some sitting in little groups together, others by themselves, but without exception every one had a doll, and the beaming faces and almost incessant flow of childish laughter told how the gifts had delighted their little hearts. They, too, gathered about The Tribune man, eager to show their prizes, and while they were all evidently proud of their possessions, some of the younger ones evidently lacked a fine sense of the treatment which should be accorded a doll. It may be said in extenuation, however, they were boys. One youngster was carrying about a disrobed and decapitated doll, but its condition seemed to have no depressing effect upon his affection for it. Another flaxen-haired doll in the possession of a toddler had lost most of its hair, but the little one held it aloft with a shrill cry of delight. Another held up a doll minus one leg and said, pointing to another toddler, "Johnny pulled it off."

Miss Shaw said the distribution had brought the greatest possible pleasure to her charges, and expressed herself in terms of the strongest approval of the affair. "It was practical Christianity, she said, and, judging from what had followed under her own observation, she felt confident it must have brought the keenest delight to thousands of little hearts who, unfortunately, knew little of the pleasures of Christmastide.

BRINGS PLEASURE TO MANY HOMES.

Children of Humble Families Have a Happy Day of It.

"The happiness brought about by The Tribune in my mission and industrial school is not confined to the recipients of the dolls alone," said the Rev. Mr. [illegible]mgardner, pastor of the Ewing Street [illegible]ssion, yesterday afternoon. "There is general rejoicing throughout the whole parish. The parents are happy with their children, as they know that had it not been for The Tribune no Christmas gift would have gladdened the young hearts and brightened the poor home."

Nearly all of these families, whose children represented them at Battery D Christmas, live in homes located in the poorest quarters of Ewing, Desplaines, and Mather streets. In one home visited the father, an invalid, was reclining in a decrepit rocking chair. His wife is the mother of eight children, six of whom were busily engaged at a "tea party" they had arranged for their "new responsibilities." The refreshments consisted of broken crackers arranged about a board which ordinarily served as a lid to the woodbox. "But I let them have it, as we love to see them happy," said the mother.

One little girl said: "I named my doll Cinderella, 'cause when I got home with her she just had one shoe on." A boy of about 10 sat gloomily in one corner of the room. He was in deserved disgrace, because, as he explained, "I just dug them eyes out of Nannie's doll. I wanted to play marbles with them."

Similar experiences were met with in other families of the parish, the glad countenances of the children testifying to their happy hearts. An Italian woman, however, was gazing into the future. She grasped the reporter and earnestly inquired: "Was you ze one who done it? Give ze little one one more. Just one. Please, good woman. She will break this some time."

SANTA CLAUS VISITS THE CRIPPLES.

Toys and Dolls Given the Unfortunate Children in Park Avenue.

Santa Claus left a trail of glory behind him at the Home of the Little Cripples, No. 46 Park avenue.

Yesterday the bright sun shining through the cheerful windows displayed an endless string of toys. They stretched from the luminous Christmas tree still standing in the parlor to the white beds of the hospital wards, where they were fingered listlessly by little hands too weak to lift them. Trains of cars went tooting madly across the sitting-room floor and happy faces, forgetful of braces and splints, laughed in childish glee at railroad accidents and collisions.

Each child had been asked what he most desired Santa Claus to bring, and, as far as possible, the requests were granted. "Sammy," a little colored lad of 4, who came to the home with a bad case of bow legs, has had them both straightened, and is too happy for utterance now he can walk without tumbling over. "Sammy" is fond of "Oadie," a little Syrian beauty of 3 summers, who had a pair of knock knees, but is now almost well. When Sammy was consulted as to what he would like for Christmas he said, "Only a wagon to haul 'Oadie' in." He got it.

Louise wanted a ring and a doll that could say "Mamma." She is a bright little miss who has curvature of the spine. She was given a ring with a turquoise as blue as her own eyes.

In one corner a dinner party was in progress on a new table with a brand new tea set. Water was used for tea and candies for cake, bread, or pies. Everywhere happiness was visible. Miss N. E. Haight, the Superintendent, is called "Mamma" by every child, and yesterday she was called upon to admire every toy and pretty bauble.

DOLLS FOR DELIGHTED LITTLE ONES

Host of Children Gather in Battery D for "The Tribune" Distribution.

The Chicago Times-Herald: The congress of dolls held in Battery D yesterday by The Tribune gladdened the hearts of fully 2,500 children who are members of the charitable organizations of the city. The entertainment came up fully to the expectations of those interested in seeing the little folks have a good time. For several weeks, since the plan was started by the newspaper, contributions have been pouring into the fund until there was enough and to spare to give each one of the girls and very small boys a doll for a Christmas present.

The institutions represented were the Industrial School for Girls, Ewing Street Mission, Chicago Waifs' Mission, St. Joseph's Industrial School, Home for the Friendless, Industrial School for Girls, Armour Mission, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Visiting Nurses' Association, United Hebrew Charities, Grace Church Mission, Sisters of St. Mary's Home for Children, Danish Orphan Home, Epworth Settlement Mission, Home for Poor Crippled Children, Halsted Street Mission, Refuge for Friendless Women, Illinois Industrial School, and Talcott Day Nursery.

After the exercises The Tribune staff took up positions in front of the stage, where the dolls were piled up to a height of several feet, and, as the little people filed to the front in three lines, distributed the gifts of large and small, fat and thin dolls to the delighted youngsters. It was a happy afternoon for many a little boy and girl. Some of the dolls had been contributed by well-known citizens and were tastefully dressed. The use of Battery D had been given, and Maj. Alfred Russell was among the interested spectators.

HENRY B. BARNES, JEWELER, ASSIGNS

Assets Stated to Be About $5,000 and Liabilities $12,000.

Henry B. Barnes, wholesale and retail dealer in jewelry, made an assignment yesterday to M. D. Wilbur. Barnes has two stores, No. 170 Adams street and No. 278 Tyler, $6,766. Tyler's assets are said to be about $5,000 and the liabilities $12,000.

The store of John W. Tyler, retail jeweler in the Clifton House, on Monroe street, was closed up by the Sheriff. Tyler confessed judgment in the Superior Court for amounts aggregating about $10,000, as follows: Jacobson Bros., $1,804; William McGowen, $1,090; Lottie A. Kinsey, $1,090; Clara C. Tyler, $6,766. Tylers assets are said to be less than the amount of the judgments.

Peter S. Haywood, a retail dealer in dry goods, Nos. 3626-3628 State street, made an assignment to William Turkington. Assets are said to be $20,000 and liabilities $9,800. The only cause assigned for the failure was dullness of trade.

The plant of the Harvey steel car and repair works was closed by the Sheriff on an execution in favor of Charles B. Foote for $16,963. The judgment was on a note.

Judgment by confession was entered in the Circuit Court against Abraham Robinson, shoe dealer, No. 286 North avenue and No. 139 Fullerton avenue, for amounts aggregating $4,350. The judgment creditors are Continent Shoe company, $1,950; Moses Solon, $1,500; and R. Robinson, $900.

Judgment by confession for $2,260 was entered in the Superior Court yesterday against the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance company in favor of Myron H. Beach. An execution was issued, but no levy was made. The company has an office in the Rialto Building.

The Sheriff made a levy on the stock of Anton Rueppʼs boot and shoe store, No. 292 Clybourn avenue, to satisfy a judgment of $409 in favor of Max Ongratz.

John M. H. Burgett has filed a creditor's bill in the Superior Court against Patrick H. Heffron, formerly one of the proprietors of Gore's Hotel. The bill is based on a judgment against Heffron by confession for $100,000 for professional services in the litigation over the hotel. In his bill Burgett says Heffron has transferred his interest in a down-town property worth $80,000.

Deputy Sheriff Nickerson went to the Boston store, yesterday, to levy on the stock, to satisfy a judgment for $8,000 in favor of Max Morganthau. He was met by Mr. Pardridge's representatives, who promised to satisfy the judgment early this morning. Mr. Pardridge, it is said, lately turned over property valued at $30,000 to the complainant, but at the sale on Tuesday $4,000 was the biggest offer made. A writ of execution was taken out, but Mr. Pardridge said last night the matter would be settled this morning.

GALAXY MILL COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Minneapolis Concern Goes to the Wall, but No Figures Are Given.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The Galaxy Mill company has made a voluntary assignment to the Northern Trust company. The assignment was brought about by an action of the Phillips National Bank. A. C. Loring, Secretary of the company, has also made an assignment. He is a son of C. M. Loring, President of the North American Telegraph company, who recently made an assignment. No figures are given. The Galaxy company has a large outstanding indebtedness.

Akron, O., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Holdstein Bros., clothing merchants of this city, assigned today to R. W. Sadler, Esq. Preferred claim mortgages on stock amount to $26,000, unpreferred claims $20,000; assets will be about $30,000.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Judge Husted has appointed Frank Bell receiver of the Smedley manufacturing company, which recently failed. His bonds are fixed at $60,000.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A. R. Van Nocker, dealer in groceries, assigned today, with liabilities of about $6,000 and assets $3,500.

Max E. Swam, manager of the grocery department in the Park store, also assigned to A. F. Muth. His liabilities cannot be learned, but his stock is valued at about $8,000.

NEW DISEASE MAKES APPEARANCE.

Minneapolis Doctors Are Looking for Some One to Diagnose It.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Minneapolis doctors are all at sea over a new disease which is becoming epidemic. They say it differs from anything they have ever seen before and they have no idea what to call it. It is in some respects an affection of the stomach and somewhat resembles what is sometimes called walking typhoid fever. Several papers are being prepared on it. Among the victims are several county officials. One of the first indications is a sudden loss of consciousness.

WANT OLD NAME AGAIN.

FORRESTVILLE SCHOOL RECHRISTENING CAUSES PROTESTS.

Citizens of the District Object to Calling It After Charles Kozminski—Indications Said to Be the Board of Education Will Rescind Its Action—Views of the Committee Members—Normal Matters—Fault Is Found with Cutting Teachers' Pay.

The action of the Board of Education in changing the name of the Forrestville School to the Charles Kozminski School has proved a hornet's nest. The indications are the wishes of the people will be regarded, and the name be changed back again as desired.

The school is at Forty-fifth street and St. Lawrence avenue, and is in the school district bounded by Indiana and Cottage Grove avenue and Forty-third and Fifty-first streets. The District committee is Mr. Brenan, Mrs. Hull, and Mr. Rosenthal. At a meeting of the committee several weeks ago Mr. Brenan proposed naming schools in the district for James W. Scott, Victor F. Lawson, and Charles Kozminski, and the other two members at once agreed to it. Mr. Scott's name was given to the Hope Avenue School, Mr. Lawson's to the Fifty-fourth Street School, and Mr. Kozminski's to the Forrestville School. This action was approved by the Buildings and Grounds committee, and afterward by the Board of Education.

Causes a Protest.

But the action was no sooner taken than there was an outburst of objection in the neighborhood of the Forrestville School. Judge Shepard and ex-Judge Moran wrote a strong protest, which was handed around at the called meeting last Friday night, but was not publicly presented. Later, however, a petition to the board to have the name of the school unchanged was circulated and received the signatures of fifty of the leading citizens of that locality. It will be presented at the regular meeting of the board next Tuesday night, when there is said to be little doubt it will receive favorable action.

Mr. Brenan said yesterday: "It was my proposition to name the Forrestville School for Mr. Kozminski. I proposed it because it is our custom to name schools for the deceased members of our board and because it is also our custom to change the names of all our schools not named after men or women. I had no idea any one would object or I would not have done it, and now, as objection has been made, I shall favor the restoration of the old name."

Mrs. Hull's View.

Mrs. Hall said: "I simply followed Mr. Brenan in the matter, which I did not dream would excite any opposition. I am certainly in favor of changing the name of this school back again."

Mr. Rosenthal said: "So far as I am concerned I am bitterly opposed to changing the name of this school back again. I consider it would be a slur on the memory of Mr. Kozminski. How would the friends of Mr. Scott or Mr. Lawson feel if their names were taken away from the schools to which they have been given, even to give them to other schools? Mr. Kozminski was a prominent friend of education. He was Chairman of our Finance committee and the author of our compulsory education law, as well as a conspicuous Republican and patriot, and I can never consent to this slur on his memory."

Supt. Lane said: "One objection to calling any school the Kozminski School is we already have a Komenski School, with which it will constantly be confounded. As to recalling the name of a school after it is given, it is exactly what happened in the case of the Oakland School, which the Board named the J. L. Burroughs School. But the people rose against it and the old name had to be restored."

OBJECT TO CUTTING TEACHERS' PAY

A. S. Trude Says Many Besides Instructors Are Finding Fault.

A. S. Trude said yesterday he was receiving daily a large number of written protests against the reduction of the salaries of the teachers in the public schools. Many of them, he said, were from the teachers themselves, but some were from disinterested persons of high standing. As a sample he furnished the following from the Assistant General Manager of the Burlington railroad company:

"Don't you think the action of the Board of Education in reducing teachers' salaries unadvisable? It looks like a bad political move and as an economical one unnecessary. The majority of the people think economies might be practiced in many other directions and that a teacher earns all he or she gets. I was a teacher once, and I know a conscientious teacher is harder worked than clerks with the same pay. I don't believe it is a popular move. It takes the tuck out of them, and the loss to the people in that indirect way will be incalculable. I hope the action will be rescinded. Yours truly.
L. O. Goddard."

The Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church last evening in a prelude to his sermon took the reduction of teachers' salaries for his theme and uttered similar sentiments to those of Mr. Goddard.

NORMAL SCHOOL MATTERS IN DOUBT

Special Committee of Board of Education Thought Adverse to Scheme.

The Special committee of the Board of Education appointed last Friday night to consider and report on the projected transfer of the Cook County Normal School to the city may meet today, and it may not. The members, as first appointed, were Mr. Mallette, Mr. Trude, Mr. Brenan, Mr. Kohtz, and Mr. Blount. Mr. Trude has refused to serve and recommended Mr. Miller in his place. This change has not been arranged.

It is thought the committee is adverse to the scheme. Mr. Brenan and Mr. Kohtz are unalterably opposed to it and Mr. Blount will only say if the city wants a normal school it ought to accept the offer. Mr. Mallette is unalterably in favor of the scheme, and either Mr. Trude or Mr. Miller will be likely to coöperate with him. Chairman Mallette thinks he will be able to dissuade the County Board at its meeting next Monday from withdrawing its offer.

The main reason given by the opponents of the transfer is the heavy expense of maintaining the school. But there is also considerable uneasiness concerning its principal, Col. Parker, and his system of pedagogy. The latter, it is said, does not meet with favor.

Blasé Billy
A New Story by Jerome K. Jerome
The first of six short "Stories of the Town" by Mr. Jerome, is in the January issue of
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
10 cents on all News-stands
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia
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HAVANA IS IN SUSPENSE.

INSURGENTS REPORTED TO BE RETREATING IN SAFETY.

Are Said to Have Passed the Point Where They Were to Have Been Intercepted by the Royalists—Believed to Have Taken Possession of All the Telegraph Lines—Campos Receives Assurances of Hearty Support in the Capital.

Havana, Dec. 26.—It is reported here tonight that the insurgent forces have taken up a line of retreat from about the city of Matanzas through Sidra, Navajas, and Corralfaso in the direction of Jaguey Grande, in the southern part of Matanzas. This is beyond Union Reyes, where it was reported that the Spanish troops were being concentrated to cut off their retreat.

The insurgent leader Acebo was executed today at Cienfuegos.

Havana, Dec. 26.—Since the arrival here last night of Capt.-Gen. Martinez de Campos from Matanzas he has been in conference with leading military and naval officials, the civil dignitaries, and the leaders of the different political parties. They assembled at the palace last night and in the course of a number of patriotic speeches pledged their unconditional support to the government in its efforts to suppress the insurrection, and promised to do everything possible in the way of moral and actual assistance.

Señor Galvez, President of the Autonomist party, during the course of a speech which was warmly applauded, advised the Captain-General not to expose himself to the fire of the insurgents, who, the speaker claimed, made war against the lives and property of civilians, never making a stand long enough to cause an engagement between the troops and adopting all methods of savage warfare.

Señor Galvez also stated that in spite of the supreme effort made by the insurgents they had not heard of the capture of any towns, the mischief of the enemy being confined to small villages and the plantations of the island. He compared the army of Gomez and Maceo to "wandering hordes of Tartars," and expressed the opinion that the raid of the Cubans into the Province of Matanzas, where they had done so much injury to crops, would turn out to be the worst thing for them in the long run, as the fields cleared of the standing cane were now much better suited for military operations.

No News of the Insurgents.

News from the front seems to be interrupted by rail and telegraph, and no information was obtainable concerning the movements of the insurgents. The Captain-General, upon his arrival here, announced that the Spanish troops in Matanzas occupied advantageous positions and that the Cubans would either be compelled to fight a pitched battle in that province or surrender. It is not generally believed, however, that the march of Gomez and Maceo upon Havana has really been stopped or that they are in retreat. In support of this it is said that if Gomez and Maceo were retreating the government would not be slow in making public every item of news obtainable concerning this feature of the hitherto triumphant march of the insurgents from the Province of Puerto Principe, through the Province of Santa Clara, and the Province of Matanzas, and to the vicinity of the borders of the Province of Havana, in spite of the numerous columns of Spanish troops in the territory traversed.

The last news of the movements of the Spanish columns was that they were heading for Gunabana, the headquarters recently evacuated by Campos, situated not far from Matanzas.

Facts Continually Distorted.

The fact is that so many announcements of the defeat and retreat of the insurgents are reported that it will require strong confirmation to make anybody here believe that such is an actual fact. When the insurgents first entered the Province of Santa Clara it was announced that they had been defeated with great loss and had retreated across this border. But the next news received from the front was that the Cuban army was threatening Placetas, more than halfway between the border and the Capital of Santa Clara, and since then they have apparently pushed onward, with little or no interruption.

The absence of news of the movements of the insurgents is causing some anxiety among their friends here, but they claim Gomez and Maceo are in possession of the railroad and telegraph lines, and that it was with difficulty that Campos succeeded in reaching Havana last night. Be that as it may, the only news obtainable is that furnished by rumor, and if the authorities are in possession of any additional facts all such matter is carefully suppressed.

Plans for Havana's Defense.

In the meanwhile active preparations are being made here for the defense and forwarding to the front all the troops which can be spared. It is understood that the Spanish columns in the rear of the insurgent army have been ordered to concentrate as quickly as possible to the frontier of Matanzas, and that every effort is to be made to prevent the retreat of the Cubans into Santa Clara.

While these preparations are being made to apparently stop the insurgents from escaping back into Santa Clara, the land fortifications of Havana are receiving attention day and night. A number of additional earthworks have been thrown up during the last month also, and these are being hastily completed and supplied with guns as rapidly as possible. The magazines are being plentifully supplied with ammunition, and the outposts of the Spanish troops around Havana are being strengthened and more securely fortified.

Story of Retreat Discredited.

Throughout the night and all day there has been an air of hurry and anxiety at the different headquarters here, which does not seem to indicate that the supreme authorities are in any way satisfied that the insurgents are retreating, and if military activity goes for anything the most determined efforts are being made to prevent a surprise.

There is considerable speculation here as to the actual number of men under the command of Gomez and Maceo. The highest estimates have it that the Cuban army numbers 12,000 men, while the lowest number of followers of the insurgent leaders are credited with having under their command is 6,000. It is to be presumed, however, that Gomez and Maceo may have 10,000 men with them, as they are known to have been joined by large numbers of adherents since they entered the Province of Matanzas.

The insurgents have also been plentifully supplied with ammunition, said to have been stored for their use at different points and accumulated and hidden for months past.

Every Man Pressed Into Service.

In order to enable as many troops as possible to be sent to the front all the marines and sailors who could be spared from the Spanish fleet have been landed and the former are now doing duty as artillerymen wherever their services are needed. All the volunteers available are under arms and every male inhabitant capable of doing active service or of finding somebody else to do it for him has been or is being called upon to bear arms.

The authorities here claim that the march of the insurgents through Santa Clara into the Province of Matanzas was only a raid made with the intention of destroying property and throwing all the laborers out of work to compel them to join the insurgent army.

A conservative estimate of the force at the disposal here of the Captain-General has been made and it is estimated he has 20,000 regulars and about 5,000 volunteers with which to meet the insurgent army. But the Spanish regulars and volunteers are scattered over a large expanse of forts and fortifications composing the defenses of Havana and when the brilliant achievement of Gomez and Maceo in passing through the many Spanish columns, said to number from 40,000 to 80,000 men, in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, is taken into consideration there is some justification for the belief of the friends of the insurgents' cause that it will not be long before Gomez and Maceo are outside of Havana. This, however, is ridiculed by the Spanish authorities here, who claim that the insurgent movement has received a decided check.

ZEITOUNLIS FLEE FROM THE TOWN.

Pistol Shot in the Sultan's Palace the Cause of Apprehension.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—On Monday the Turkish troops advanced to the barracks occupied by the insurgents at Zeitoun and summoned them to surrender. Their refusal led to a battle, in which the Turks were worsted and compelled to retreat.

During the fresh engagement on Tuesday both the insurgents and the non-combatant Zeitounlis fled. The troops occupied the [illegible]

There has been much perturbation at Yildiz Kiosk since Monday night, when a pistol shot was fired in the palace. The Minister of War was summoned and has been at the palace with only a brief respite ever since. Many officials and servants have been arrested and questioned, but the mystery has not been solved. The Sultan was much perplexed, and has had the guards and police largely increased.

Izzet Pasha, Chief Equerry of the Sultan, who was arrested for presenting his Majesty with a long report upon the situation of the country, which document Abdul Hamid refused to read, whereupon Izzet Pasha resigned, is to be tried by court-martial.

FRANK LENZ'S MURDERERS ESCAPE

W. L. Sachtleben Confirms Accounts of Butchery at Erzeroum.

Alton, Ill., Dec. 26.—W. L. Sachtleben, who went to Asia Minor to search for Frank Lenz, who was murdered there, has written a letter, dated at Erzeroum, Nov. 23, which has just been received by Will J. Souvage of this city. Mr. Sachtleben was in Erzeroum when the second massacre took place and his account confirms in detail the accounts of horible butchery previously received. The letter concludes:

"I may not be back home until the last of February, '96. The roads are so unsafe that we cannot travel from this city for some weeks to come.

"The trial of the murderers of Lenz is now in progress and I'm right in the thick of it. The arch-murderer and a few of his associates broke jail during the recent massacre and have not yet been caught.

"I am not yet satisfied with the way our Minister in Constantinople is treating me. My letters and telegrams to him remain unanswered for months some times."

TO SEND AID TO THE ARMENIANS.

Mayor Swift Will Preside at a Mass-Meeting Next Month.

A delegation headed by ex-Postmaster James A. Sexton called on Mayor Swift yesterday to enlist his good offices in a movement to send aid to the Armenians. A meeting is to be held in Central Music Hall Jan. 5, at which Mayor Swift will preside and prominent ministers speak. The relief movement will embrace the different divisions of the city for the purpose of raising funds and in addition an effort is to be made for the better protection of the Christians who are now being persecuted by the Turks.

The following committees have been appointed in connection with the meeting:

Message and Resolutions:
Dr. W. C. Gray,
Col. J. A. Sexton,
Gen. C. H. Howard,
Mr. William B. Keep,
Mr. William P. Williams,
Dr. R. H. Kimball,
Dr. F. B. Vrooman.

Finance:
Mr. John T. Dale,
Mr. D. A. Richardson,
Mr. F. B. Tobey,
Mr. S. W. Allerton,
Mr. William E. Hale,
Mr. W. S. Lacey.

It is the intention to have the meeting adopt a message to be sent the Marquis of Salisbury asking for English intervention in behalf of the Armenians.

IN BEHALF OF AMERICAN INSURANCE

Poultney Bigelow Has Presented a Statement to Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—Poultney Bigelow, who arrived here on Monday last charged with a mission referring to the expulsion of American insurance companies from Germany, has handed the government a detailed statement of the American position, which is supported by the United States Embassy. Mr. Bigelow does not in any way represent the United States Government in this matter. He is simply acting for the insurance companies.

RESCUED AFTER HEROIC EFFORTS.

All on Board the Russian Bark Palme Taken Off by a Steamer.

Dublin, Dec. 26.—The large three-masted vessel seen on Tuesday last, flying signals of distress in Kingstown Bay, was the Russian bark Palme, Capt. Ericksen, from Liverpool, Dec. 18, for Mobile, Ala. A lifeboat, which went to its assistance, was capsized and its crew of sixteen men drowned and a second lifeboat, which attempted to assist the Palme, was capsized and returned to the shore with the greatest difficulty. The crew of the Palme cut away its masts and today all on board, eighteen souls, were rescued by a passing steamer. The rescued persons included the Captain's wife and child.

Algier, Dec. 26.—The British steamer Bellerophon has been in collision with and has sunk the French steamer Emile Heloise at the entrance of the harbor. Thirty passengers of the Emile Heloise, including twenty-five natives, were drowned.

Yokohama Dec. 26.—The cruiser Kwan-Ping, one of the warships captured from China by the Japanese during the recent war, was wrecked on the Pescadore Islands on Saturday last. Nearly all its deck officers and sixty men are missing.

FOR A CUBAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Members of an Agitation Committee to Organize Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 26.—William Koppel, manager of the agitation department of the Cuban-American League, arrived here tonight. The purpose of his visit is to organize a Michigan Cuban-American League, extending from Cleveland to Denver. Probably the first step in this direction will be a mass-meeting in the Auditorium, which will be addressed by Cuban leaders in the movement he represents. After the Michigan League has been organized there will, in all likelihood, be auxiliary branches in different places throughout the State. Among the speakers who will address the Detroit meeting are F. G. Perra and Rafael Navarro, the representatives of the Cuban Junta in New York.

TO SEARCH THE CUBAN PRISONS.

Efforts to Gain the Release of the Arnold Brothers.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle, who was apprised of the liability of the Arnold brothers being in a Spanish prison in Cuba, has set the machinery of the State Department at work to secure their release, should they be found in prison there.

A few days ago H. T. Groom, brother-in-law of Henry and Dalton Arnold, sent communications to Secretary Carlisle saying the boys might be in prison in Cuba. Tonight he received a reply, in which Secretary Carlisle says:

"Our Consul-General at Havana will be ordered to make a thorough investigation of the subject, and if the Messrs. Arnold are confined anywhere in Cuba he will, I am sure, discover their whereabouts and take proper action to secure their release."

Marshall Bigelow Is Buried.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—Marshall Bigelow of the American Consular court, who died here after an illness culminating in dropsy, was buried today in the English cemetery at Scutari in the presence of the United States Minister, Alexander W. Terrell, the members of the United States Legation and Consulate, and the Consular representatives of the other Consulates here.

Cholera in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—For the week ending Dec. 21 there were ninety-seven cases of cholera and thirty-six deaths from that disease here, and for the week ending Dec. 7 there were seventy-four cases and forty deaths from cholera in the Province of Volhynia.

Largest Mail Ever Carried.

Queenstown, Dec. 26.—The White Star line steamer Britannic, sailing today for New York, has on board 1,750 bags of mail. This is the largest mail ever carried on a White Star line steamer.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR THE CRIME.

Gus Westphal Seriously and Perhaps Fatally Shot in the Side.

Gus Westphal, No. 698 Holt avenue, was shot in the side and perhaps fatally wounded at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at Dickson and Blackhawk streets.

At the time the wounded man refused to state who had fired the shot, and John Kwasezinski, No. 674 Holt avenue, was arrested, as the circumstances tended to show he was guilty.

Westphal, however, later made a statement that Julius Lebricht, No. 614 North Paulina street, had wounded him, and the latter is now locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station with Kwasezinski.

The affray is said to have grown out of the Christmas celebration.

ROWDIES ATTACK CHURCH FESTIVAL

Result Is the Probable Fatal Stabbing of Charles Reed.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The usual Christmas attack by desperadoes on a Saluda church festival last night resulted in the probably fatal stabbing of Charles Reed by Ed Robinson and the wounding of several others. Robinson was locked up in jail here tonight

INTERVENES FOR PEACE.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESSAGE CAUSES LIVELY COMMENT.

His Joint Communication with the Duke of York Is Considered an Event of the Greatest Political Importance—Has Done Invaluable Service to the Cause of Peace During the Venezuela Discussions—Effect Will Be Salutary.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The publication everywhere in England and Europe this morning of the joint message of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York in response to Mr. Pulitzer's cablegram, is considered by the English newspapers and the English people as an event of the greatest political importance.

The exigency that could lead any member of the royal family—the Prince of Wales, most of all—to intervene in any way in any question even remotely associated with politics, is universally accepted as indeed serious. Such a public expression by an English sovereign or a prospective sovereign, as was this cablegram to the World, is probably unprecedented in English history. The message is obviously accepted as all this by the entire press and people of England. It is given the first place in the news columns of every newspaper, is printed again in the news summaries, and again in every leading editorial.

The very rarity of the occasions upon which an heir to the throne intervenes in current political affairs, whether domestic or international, increases the effect of the message.

"The reply," says one commentator, "which the Prince has directed to be sent to a transatlantic journal is one that will in tone as well as in substance commend itself to both nations alike. It affords one more example of the unerring skill and tact which has characterized in a very remarkable manner all the public utterances or letters of its illustrious author. In it his Royal Highness, in his own name and that of the Duke of York, expresses an earnest trust and belief that the differences that unhappily prevail will be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and that they will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship that has existed between them for so many years. There will be a general feeling of gratitude to the Prince for having dispatched so influential a message."

Times No Less Emphatic.

The Times in a leader of four columns is no less emphatic.

"The Prince of Wales," it declares, "has rendered an important service to the cause of peace by replying with perfect tact, good feeling, and dignity to the appeal of the New York World. Discarding all considerations of etiquette and punctilio he has expressed in his own name and in that of the Duke of York their earnest trust and their belief that the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory alike to Great Britain and to the United States, and that it will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between the two countries for so many years.

"If, as our New York correspondent anticipates, the American people interpret the Prince of Wales' message as expressing also the sentiments of the Queen they will only unite with the people of Great Britain in doing justice to the gracious sovereign whose character commands the admiration and respect of the world."

The Times continues in an elaborate discussion of the situation present and prospective, in which it states, apparently as if inspired by Lord Salisbury, which I am well assured is the exact fact, the present English position thus:

"Lord Salisbury having replied to Mr. Olney's dispatch, and Mr. Cleveland's message being a 'municipal document,' of which her Majesty's government has no official cognizance, in these circumstances it would certainly not further the cause of peace to take any action whatever. On the contrary, it would embarrass the Government of the United States, which at present is not internationally committed in any way."

Pleased with Gray's Statement.

The Standard considers that Senator Gray's settlement, if as reported, may be taken as representing President Cleveland's present views, materially changing the status of the whole controversy.

"It has put a welcome gloss on the terms of the recent message to Congress," the Standard observes. "The commission about to inquire into the Venezuelan frontier question was not proposed, Senator Gray said, with any view of dictating to Great Britain, but only to supply the American public with the latest and most accurate information. We are very glad that so reasonable an interpretation can be read into what seems a somewhat unpromising text."

The News (Liberal) also accepts Senator Gray's utterances as important.

"We therefore welcome," it remarks, "as one of the sanest and most sensible utterances which have been reported from America, the account of an interview with Senator Gray which is given to the New York World. We have said all along that to a commission appointed in that way and with that object England can have no possible objection. On the contrary, its appointment might be sincerely welcomed. The main point is to convince the people of the United States that England has acted in good faith and has not been grabbing territory to which she had no claim."

Gives a Radical View.

The Chronicle, representative of the most radical thought of Great Britain and understood to be almost as opposed to the continuance of the monarchy as to that of the House of Lords, says:

"The Prince of Wales never more truly represented the feelings and wishes of the English people than when he directed his secretary, who has served him now most conscientiously for just a generation, to send through the New York World a Christmas message of confident hope to the American people. Every one will share his Royal Highness' hope that the question will be arranged in the manner satisfactory to both countries, and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years."

The London Telegraph plainly points out the reasons why it is to be considered of the very highest importance, saying:

"The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have united in dispatching to America at the instance of the editor of the New York World, a paper that has done invaluable service to the cause of peace during the recent outbreak of anti-British feeling, an important telegram bearing upon the relations of the two countries.

Unique Act for Royalty.

It is one of those principles of conduct which the Prince of Wales has always studiously followed that his position prevents him from taking any share in the partisan controversies of the day. There is nothing in the constitution which in any way enjoins such abstentation, and on rare occasions it might become the duty of the heir apparent to express his own opinion on one side or the other of some debated question.

Cases can well be imagined where it would be to the great advantage of the nation that words of warning or of encouragement should proceed from so prominent a source. Generally, however, the practice, if not the theory of the constitution, has precluded royalty from either saying or doing anything that could in the slightest degree bear an outer semblance of political partisanship, and on all ordinary occasions it can easily be seen that such a course is the wisest to be adopted by one who will some day be called upon to rule over all parties and classes alike.

In international politics the case is different, and here there is an inherent fitness in the voice of royalty being occasionally heard, speaking the sentiments of the whole people.

Helps to Allay Angry Passions.

The Morning notes:

"Only the belief that he might thereby help to allay the angry passions of the moment could have prompted the Prince of Wales to take an unprecedented departure from the reticence usually observed by the members of the royal family in delicate international questions and to send a friendly message to America. The message is gracefully worded, and we wish we could share the confidence which has inspired it. In this country there is not a little of anti-American sentiment. Across the Atlantic the feeling towards England is far from friendly, and the Americans have not hesitated to express it. Though such a kindly message as that of the Prince of Wales cannot be expected to affect the policy of the Washington diplomatists, it is well calculated to impress the American people with the sincerity of England desiring to avoid a misunderstanding with the United States."

Did Lord Salisbury Inspire It?

Henry Cust, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette and a member of the last Parliament, has always been supposed to have extraordinary opportunities for learning the inner secrets of whatever administration is in power. Although a Tory he first published the news of Mr. Gladstone's intended retirement. He is heir to Lord Brownlow, is in the most exclusive political as well as social circles of London, and until last year was accepted as one of the coming men in Great Britain. His statement that the Prince's message was sent with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, if correct, might give to the cablegram momentous importance as indicative of the Prime Minister's future policy, at least to the extent of his disposition in the coming emergencies.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The message addressed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to the American people by way of the New York World is intrinsically admirable and brimful of that tact which characterizes the public utterances of the members of the royal house. But the real significance of the message lies in the fact that it has been sent at all. The Prince of Wales, faithful to the example set him by the sovereign, studiously avoids the slightest infraction of the rule that the Queen governs through her Ministers. No such step, therefore, as that of addressing the people of a foreign state through the medium of a newspaper could have been taken except after consultation with the Prime Minister. The fact that Lord Salisbury has approved of the happy idea which prompted the Prince to reply to the appeal of the World may be taken as evidence of the spirit in which the government regards the crisis so recklessly sprung upon us by the American President and Mr. Olney."

Did the Right Thing.

The Globe says the Prince "Did the right thing in the right place."

The Prince's cablegram is the foremost topic of discussion in the clubs and at other gatherings of influential London people. The Prince is entertaining a large Christmas party at Sandringham. His action in thus addressing himself directly to such a beneficent mission as that inspiring his message is certain to add greatly to his present popularity with all classes of the English people. BALLARD SMITH.

TALK OF QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

England Is Counting Upon American Freemasons as Friends.

London, Dec. 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says Spain has already notified the British Government of its opposition to President Cleveland, and that it is believed the four States, Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland, will form a quadruple alliance to protect their American possessions against the United States.

Lord Londesborough has written to the Times, inclosing a cablegram received from Liberty Lodge of Masons, at Beverly, Mass., which he takes as representing all the American Freemasons, expressing a fraternal sentiment towards England.

SOIREE IN HONOR OF UNCLE SAM.

Society Young People of Lima, Peru, Unite to Do Us Honor.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 26.—The young people of this city are organizing a soiree at the theater in honor of the United States and Venezuela. They will invite all the American representatives here and the cream of Lima society. The affair is expected to be one of the most brilliant gatherings of society ever witnessed in this city.

SAYS SECRETARY OLNEY IS HEDGING

Is Accused of Telegraphing England Not to Be Unnecessarily Alarmed.

London, Dec. 27.—A New York dispatch to the Daily News says: "There is a rumor that Secretary Olney has sent a private telegram to Lord Salisbury assuring him that the passage of the commission bill was not to be construed as a hostile act." The Daily News says editorially on this:

"There is nothing incredible or surprising in such an announcement. On the contrary, it would be highly honorable in Mr. Olney." The Daily News says further:

"Our Vienna correspondent has reason to believe that Lord Salisbury is negotiating with France and Holland, as owners of American colonies, to join in a protest against President Cleveland's action, which has already been condemned by Spain. We should be inclined to doubt the wisdom of any European alliance to meet demands which have not been supported by cool and sober opinion in America."

FLAGS OF TWO COUNTRIES UNITED.

Spectacular Presentation at London Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Dec. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Olympia, the largest place of public entertainment in England, opened today with a military spectacle which included a friendly meeting between American and English officers and a salute of the combined flags of the two nations. These exhibitions of friendly international feeling were received by the great audience with immense enthusiasm.

ROBBED BY SAVAGE HIGHWAYMEN.

Two Men Are Brutally Assaulted at an Early Hour Christmas.

William Bergquist, foreman of the Chicago Ornamental Iron company, and residing at No. 2615 Union avenue, and E. Anderson, a Swede, 17 years of age, who lives with Bergquist, had a rough experience with four burly footpads between 3 and 4 o'clock Christmas morning near the corner of Parnell avenue and Thirty-first street. Each was robbed of a gold watch and chain, a small amount of money, and practically everything about them, down to cigars, doorkeys, and caps. The only reason, probably, why their clothes were not taken also was owing to the fact they were so badly torn by the robbers as to be of little account.

Anderson also received four knife wounds on the neck.

Just as they passed the east corner of Parnell avenue they were both seized around the throat from behind. Bergquist was thrown backward over a railing, while after a desperate struggle young Anderson was thrown to the sidewalk. A slight outcry which he made so angered the robbers one of them drew a savage-looking knife and made several slashes at his throat. He received four wounds extending from his chin around to his right ear, but they were not serious.

The watch and chain which he lost were presents from his father and mother, who live in Stockholm. In addition he lost a handsome diamond, also a present from his mother.

MR. KUNTZHEIM'S PITIFUL PLIGHT.

Wife Dons the Trousers and He Escapes Without Them.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Kuntzheim, who lives on the third floor of the double tenement at Nos. 29 and 31 Falke street, awoke about 3 o'clock this morning and smelled smoke. She heard the shouts of George Joseph, a saloonkeeper on the first floor, and looking out saw smoke pouring from the lower part of the building. Seizing her husband's trousers she hurried them on, not even stopping to sit down to do it, and with the suspenders flying, rushed down into the street and turned in an alarm in time to save the building.

Mr. Kuntzheim, who meanwhile had been awakened by the noise and screams of his panic-stricken neighbors, groped vainly about in the smoke for certain needful apparel, but was obliged to make his appearance in the public thoroughfare in great haste and a night-gown.

The damage by fire was trifling.

ICE WATER FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Three or Four Feet of Unnecessary Liquid in the Fox River.

Appleton, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A wave ran in under the ice from the bay to Fox River between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, raising the water three or four feet in a minute and tearing vessels loose from their moorings. It is altogether unaccountable. There was no wind to occasion it, and no record of such a case before. Fishermen near the head of the bay are reported to have lost heavily in nets set beneath the ice. The bay is frozen over for fifty miles out from the mouth of the river.

WOMAN IS NOT DAVIES' SISTER

"Parson" and His Brother Find the Report Is Not True.

Communications were received yesterday by "Parson" Davies and his brother Vere proving the reports of the death of their sister, Mrs. Cassie Davies Robinson in New York on Saturday, to be without foundation. A letter from Mrs. Robinson and a telegram from another relative were received.

Funeral of James Lynch.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of James Lynch, who died on Monday at his home, No. 6334 Union avenue. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Murray at St. Bernard's Church, Sixty-sixth street and Stewart avenue, after which the remains were taken to Calvary for interment.

WILL FIGHT TO THE END.

ENTHUSIASTIC DECLARATIONS AT A CARACAS MEETING.

Thirty Thousand People Parade and Call at the American Legation—There Are Cheers and Cries of "Down with the English"—People Offer Themselves as Ready for War and Say They Will Accept Arbitration Only.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The enthusiasm at the anti-English meeting was indescribable. It was the grandest outburst in the annals of Venezuela. Every house was decorated and the people were wild. There was a parade of 30,000 and a celebration at the American Legation.

President Crespo and the Cabinet reviewed the multitude from a balcony of the Yellow House.

Eloy Gonzales spoke in behalf of the people of Venezuela and said they offered themselves to the national government as ready for war.

The Minister of the Interior, Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo, replied for the President, accepting the sacrifice and assuring the people that Venezuela will accept only arbitration. Should England refuse she will fight for every inch of Guiana until the last Venezuelan has perished.

The multitude cheered, crying "Abajo los Engleses. Viva Venezuela y los Estados Unidos." (Down with the English. Hurrah for Venezuela and the United States.)

The multitude then proceeded to the statue of Liberator Bolivar, where the American colony deposited a superb floral wreath, returning the courtesy of the Venezuelans to Washington on previous occasions.

CANADA IS AFRAID OF INVASION.

Call to Prepare to Resist Attacks by an Irresponsible Rabble.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The World, a strong supporter of the Dominion Government, in a leading article, hinting at another Fenian invasion, says:

"Any day may see a panic in the United States, followed by great social disturbance, and then an irresponsible rabble of adventurers may take the road to invade Canada. They have done it before, and a million of men who are said to be without work and with nothing to lose could easily be induced to join in such an invasion.

"There are numerous Generals and Colonels of varied war experience, well versed in the vocabulary of brag, to take command. We say in all seriousness that Canada is liable to such an invasion any day, and it is the duty of our government to take measures of defense and to vigorously see what shape we are in for resisting such an attack."

The Mail and Empire, the principal organ of the Dominion Government, commenting editorially on the New York Journal's Toronto dispatch stating that the government was negotiating with owners of lake steamers to convert their vessels into armed cruisers, says:

"The entire story is a falsification from beginning to end. The wickedness of the invention will be the more readily discerned when it is pointed out that it represents the government of Canada as fitting out armed cruisers to operate on the lakes in a period of peace and in violation of the international agreement, which declares that neither Canada nor the United States shall have cruisers in these waters. No action of the kind has been taken, but the dispatch is infamous in that it attributes to Canada an attitude that is contrary to our treaty conditions and to the hopes that are entertained relative to the outcome of the present situation."

BUSY WITH THE NEW COMMISSION.

President Cleveland Occupied in Seeking Out Suitable Persons.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—At present the matter of a bond issue is occupying a secondary place with the President as the more pressing matter of the selection of the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is consuming practically his entire time.

It is understood that Chief Justice Fuller's health will not permit him to serve on the commission, and that the President will not insist further on his acceptance. Mr. Justice Brewer's name has come prominently forward, and it is thought that he or Mr. Justice Brown may be selected to serve in the Chief Justice's place at the head of the commission.

The whole question of the personnel of the commission is still in an inchoate state, and it may be a day or two yet and possibly longer before it is completed and announced.

BETTER ON LAND THAN BY WATER.

Wisconsin's Militia Is Good but Lake Cities Are Helpless.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—In speaking of the probability of a war between England and the United States Col. W. H. Patton, Acting Adjutant-General of the State, says the total strength of the National Guard of Wisconsin is 2,657. About 90 per cent of the number could be put into the field in twenty-four hours, fully armed and equipped for service. There are four regiments, two of twelve and two of eight companies, one battery of artillery, and one cavalry troop. The enrolled militia of the State numbers 374,661. It is estimated 100,000 volnteers could be raised in thirty days to be armed and equipped by the United States. There are in the State 26,307 veterans who served in the late war, besides 400 who served in the navy. Gov. Upham has received a large number of letters and telegrams from men in various parts of the State offering their services in case of war.

Capt. Charles King of the United States army, Adjutant-General, writing on lake defenses, calls attention to the fact that all the lake cities are at the mercy of an invading English fleet.

"England would never wait until the declaration of war to send gunboats to the St. Lawrence," says Capt. King. "As in the case of the Mason and Slidell troubles, during the war of the rebellion, its troops and ships would be ordered to the valley of the St. Lawrence at the first shadow of a war cloud. Then, an hour after the declaration of war, possibly before it, its gunboats would be steaming out upon the bosom of Lake Ontario, most of them heading for the entrance of the Welland canal, while two or three possibly stopped to pay their compliments to Oswego. Then, twenty-four hours from the declaration, they would be through the Welland canal, bombarding Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, and Toledo.

"As for Chicago and Milwaukee, we have nothing but the light field guns of the light batteries that could possibly be summoned to cope with the invaders. Again, the great ironclads of the British navy, such as were employed in the bombardment of Alexandria, and which could anchor off Sandy Hook and shake up all New York City south of Central Park, might find formidable obstacles in the torpedo system that has been so carefully planned at Willetts Point, but we have nothing of the kind on the lakes.

"I have no doubt in my mind of the ultimate outcome of a war with Great Britain if we had to fight, but it would be about the liveliest experience through which the United States, and especially its lakes and seaboard States, ever passed."

RUSSIA READY WITH COIN GALORE.

Willing to Show Its Kindness to the Extent of $60,000,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—The facts in regard to Russia's offer in 1893 to supply this government with gold with which to help to meet the emergency existing at that time are gradually coming to light. It can now be stated on unquestionable authority that during the panic of three years ago, which resulted in heavy withdrawals of gold for export, the Czar of Russia, through his Minister here, Prince Cantacuzene, offered the government a loan of $60,000,000 for a term of three years. No specific rate of interest was named, nor were any details of the terms of repayment entered into, the proposition not passing to this stage. It was simply a generous offer of a nation on particularly friendly terms with ours, and was not coupled with any hard conditions, such as might have been reasonably expected from a power on a less friendly footing with the United States.

Mr. Cleveland, after due deliberation, courteously declined the offer. He recognized the unselfish generosity of the offer and the friendly feeling that prompted it, but he was unwilling to accept, fearing that at some future time it might result in entanglements with other European nations, which it has always been the policy of the United States to avoid.

The offer has not since been repeated. In the event of another bond issue, however, it possibly may result in the loan being placed with Russian capitalists, and it is probable the President has given some thought to the advisability of proposing terms with them rather than with capitalists of other European nations in case all of the bonds are not placed in the United States.

SCOTCHMEN STANDING FOR AMITY.

Edinburg Chamber of Commerce Expresses Its Kindly Feelings.

New York, Dec. 26.—The following cablegram was received today by the Chamber of Commerce:

"Edinburg, Dec. 26.—Chamber of Commerce, New York: The Edinburg Chamber of Commerce expresses earnest desire that the present difficulty may end in continuance of peaceful relations between both countries so closely allied by kindred language and mutual interests.

"THOMAS CLARKE, Baronet, President."

FEAR TO STIR UP BITTER FEELING.

Meeting to Indorse Cleveland Abandoned at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The proposed meeting under the auspices of members of the Chamber of Commerce to adopt resolutions in disapproval of Cleveland's Venezuela message will not take place for the reason that there would be a rival gathering, and perhaps much bitterness of feeling stirred up.

BOYCOTTING BRITISH-MADE GOODS.

Residents of a Cincinnati Suburb Begin a Commercial War.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Residents of Elmwood Place, a suburb of Cincinnati, have declared a boycott against England. In buying goods the patriotic Elmwood man inquires whether or not the goods were made in England. If so the prospective purchaser goes elsewhere. This has become general throughout the town and in consequence merchants are getting rid of their British made goods elsewhere and laying in a stock of home products.

COLOMBIA IS SORE AT ENGLAND.

Does Not Take Kindly to Her Attempt to Grow Coffee.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The British Guiana newspapers are complaining bitterly. An attempt is being made to grow coffee in England. Sugar, Guiana's staple, has been dwindling for the last four years. Gold mining and other minor industries cannot put sufficient money in circulation. Rice cultivation on a grand scale is contemplated.

MR. LINCOLN REFUSES TO TALK.

Has Nothing to Say About His Probable Appointment or Venezuela.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, ex-Minister to Great Britain, who, it is said, has been asked by President Cleveland to act as one of the Commissioners in the Venezuelan boundary investigation, is at the Holland House. Tonight he refused absolutely to discuss his probable appointment or to express his opinion on the controversy.

Ex-Confederates Offer to Serve.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 26.—Department Commander James M. Arnold has tendered the President the services of the ex-Confederate veteran camps at Cincinnati, Covington, Maysville, Owingsville, Augusta, Stanford, Richmond, Winchester, and Falmouth, Ky.

BIG FIRE RAGES IN M'LEANSBORO.

Several Buildings Destroyed with a Total Loss of $85,000.

McLeansboro, Ill., Dec. 26.—The most destructive fire this city has ever had occurred this morning. The large general stores, with most of the contents, of Asher & Ledbetter, J. E. Robinson, and T. G. Berridge & Co. were burned and the residence of J. Baberger. The loss will exceed on these buildings and stock $80,000. The large brick building occupied by F. W. Robinson, druggist, and F. J. Chapman, groceries and notions, is damaged to the extent of $1,000 and the stocks damaged about $2,000. The total loss on buildings and stocks will exceed $85,000. The insurance on stock is about $25,000 and on the buildings $8,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The insurance was as follows:

Hartford	$7,000	German, Freeport	1,500
Ætna	4,000	Rockford	1,000
Home, N. Y.	2,000	Connecticut	2,000
L. and L. and G.	1,000	Traders'	1,000
Phœnix, Conn.	2,000	Springfield	1,000
Phenix, N. Y.	2,000	N. Y. Underwr's.	1,000
Continental	1,000	Am. Cent.	3,500

Hennessey, Ok., Dec. 26.—Fire this morning destroyed most of the business part and several residences at Ryan, I. T.

Ashland, Wis., Dec. 26.—The sawmill of the Sutherland Lumber company burned at 5 o'clock this morning. It is supposed Jack and Bill Noonan are buried in the ruins. They are cousins of Jack Carkeek, the wrestler. Another man, whose name is not known, was badly burned and will lose an arm. The loss is $15,000.

CONCLUDES TO TURN IN HIS SALARY.

Decision of an Ex-Attorney-General After Reading a Court Decision.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Ex-Attorney-General Ellis has concluded after reading the opinion of the Supreme Court to give up the fight to retain the money paid him by the State under the fraudulent salaries amendment, and today deposited with the Auditor-General a certificate of deposit for the amount, $5,218.

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Well, why didn't you?

Goodness knows, they're cheap enough.

There'll be plenty of dress suit occasions in the next few weeks.

Going to get caught again?

Rogers, Peet & Co. Full Dress Suits of fine unfinished worsted or imported crepe cloth, full lined with the best silk, $45. For a similar quality tailors ask $75 to $90.

Fine Imported Worsted Suit, full silk lined, $30; with Italian serge lining, $25.

Fit, style, satisfaction guaranteed.

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GANG IS ROUNDED UP.

EXPERT COUNTERFEITERS SOON TO BE BEHIND THE BARS.

Nine Out of Eleven Men Implicated Are Already Under Arrest and the Whereabouts of the Other Two Are Known—Spurious Money Is Said to Have Been Made in Texas and Passed in That State and Georgia, Louisiana, Montana, Minnesota.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—By tomorrow the last of the most daring and skillful gang of counterfeiters and shovers of the queer that ever operated in the United States will be behind the bars. Two men remain to be apprehended, and both are well known and cannot escape.

There were eleven men implicated, nine of whom have already been captured. They are: George W. Dice, Kansas City; Thomas Ford and Edward A. Senter Omaha; J. W. Miller and B. H. Davidson, New Orleans; J. E. Keener, Atlanta; William Graham, Paola, Kas.; and Loveall and Benfield, St. Louis.

The gang began operations last fall at the Dallas [Tex.] fair, where over $2,000 worth of spurious currency was worked off. From there they went to Galveston, Houston, Atlanta, and New Orleans, where they shoved not less than $5,000 more. They then transferred their base of operations to Butte and other Montana towns, in which they were scarcely less successful.

The amount of stuff they got rid of is not yet known, but it runs well up into the thousands. Some of these bills may not turn up for two or three or even five years, as they were passed in outlying districts where the people are more or less inclined to hoard money.

The gang dealt exclusively in $10 silver certificates, series of 1891, bearing the likeness of Thomas Hendricks, and $5 certificates with the Grant head.

According to the confession of one of the men, the counterfeits were made in Texas, near Dallas, and the first trick turned was the purchase of a farm near Minneapolis for which $2,000 was paid.

Chief Hazen doubts this story, for the reason that the party holding the money would have discovered that it is bogus unless he planted it, or put it in a safe deposit vault, which he considers improbable.

Miller is the most prominent member of the gang. He is well to do and has the contract for purchasing the meat for several Indian agencies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of a highly respectable family. He made a hard fight, but was finally sent to jail Christmas day. He had $1,790 bogus money on him when arrested. Loveall was formerly prosecuting attorney at Nevada, Mo. He got to drinking and fell in with Dice who, according to Chief Hazen, he induced to become a shover of the queer.

From St. Louis Chief Hazen will go to Topeka, Kas., where he expects to get an order for the removal of Graham to Atlanta, where, it is claimed, there is strong evidence of guilt.

DAWSON IS ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

Secret Known Only to Himself May Save Him from Imprisonment.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—S. R. Dawson, who shot the lover and husband of his daughter, Clara, was arraigned in court this morning. He appeared attended by his wife and little girl.

The absence of his daughter Clara was remarked upon by the spectators. She has paid very little attention to the movements of her father and is devoted to the mother of Scott, who is low and hardly expected to recover.

Dawson appeared cool. His case was referred to the grand jury. There is no doubt that Dawson will enter the plea of insanity. He has strong interests back of him. He is the discoverer of what he calls the Damascus steel process.

He carries in his head the secret of making this steel, and this is why the men interested will see him through. Dawson is himself apparently indifferent to his fate. He claims that he did what he had a right to do, kill the man who threatened to ruin his daughter's life.

RULING IN A PENSION CASE ASKED.

Case of a Union Man Who Inadvertently Joined the Confederate Forces.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Special Agent Greenstreet of the Pension Department has appealed to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington for a ruling in a case in this county that will affect several thousand soldiers of the late war who apply for pensions.

The applicant is George Walker, who responded to Gov. Jackson's call for volunteers to drive out marauding bands from Kansas in 1861.

Gov. Jackson proved to be a rebel at heart, but Walker was a strong Union man, and as soon as he discovered that Gov. Jackson was trying to use the volunteers to build up the Confederacy he deserted and joined the Union forces. Others did the same.

An ex-Confederate is barred from a pension, but Walker claims he always was a Union man, although he, in ignorance of Jackson's purpose, enlisted in the State guard.

MEMBER FOR A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.

B. J. Greenhut Has an Interest in the New York Store of Siegel-Cooper.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Ben J. Greenhut, son of J. B. Greenhut, for many years manager of the whisky trust, this afternoon announced that next year he would remove to New York City to become a member of the big department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co., whose building is now under construction. His father stated the opportunity was an exceptional one, and that he would continue to reside in Peoria, where his interests were so great.

Edgar A. Strause and Miss Flora Werschutz were united in marriage this evening at the home of the bride on Sixth avenue, the ceremony being performed by Rabbi Seymour Bottigheimer of Des Moines, Ia. Guests were present from several cities.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was robbed last night. The communion set and a number of other articles were stolen.

VICTIM OF A SALOON FIGHT IS DEAD.

Man Charged with the Murder Surrenders to the Authorities.

Brazil, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Joseph Shaw, who was shot through the brain by Saloonkeeper William Cummings in a fight in Cummings' saloon at Carbon, this county, Tuesday evening, died this morning. Cummings, who was under $2,500 bond on a charge of assault with intent to kill, came to this city this afternoon and surrendered. The charge against him was changed to murder in the second degree and he was placed under a bond of $6,000, which he gave. It is believed the shooting was done in self-defense.

FOUR MEN HOLD UP FREIGHT TRAIN

Conductor McGraw Shot in the Head and May Die.

Chillicothe, O., Dec. 26.—Four men held up a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Southern road yesterday. They leveled revolvers at the head of the engineer and ordered him to stop. The fellows then attempted to board the train, but were repelled by Conductor John McGraw. They then opened fire on McGraw and he was shot in the head. The men escaped, but were captured at Guysville. McGraw was brought to this city. It is feared he will die.

HAYWARD'S BODY TO BE CREMATED

Fear That the Remains May Be Stolen for Exhibition Purposes.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The body of Harry Hayward was shipped to Chicago this evening for cremation at the Graceland Cemetery Crematory. This is on account of a fear that someone intended stealing the remains for exhibition purposes. There have been guards watching them night and day ever since the execution.

Could Not Dodge the Encores.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A small house greeted the Chicago University Glee and Mandolin club at the Grand Opera-House this evening. The program was perhaps the finest of the kind ever rendered in this city, and everything was heartily applauded. The students attempted to avoid encores several times, but were forced to reappear. The solos by Messrs. Davidson and [illegible] and Mr. Baines' whistling were the features of the entertainment and were greatly appreciated.

WILL MUSTER THE NAVAL RESERVE.

Adjutant-General Orendorff Issues Orders for Its Swearing In.

Adjutant-General Orendorff has issued orders that the four divisions of the Chicago battalion of naval militia shall muster at the Second Regiment Armory on Monday night. It is hoped Charles Deering may be induced to accept the position of Lieutenant-Commander, and Springfield and Washington influence will be brought to bear to that end.

Some time ago twenty-six graduates of the Naval Academy at Annapolis residing here formed a civil organization with the following officers:

President—Ex-Judge S. P. McConnell.
Vice-President—Alexander J. Jones.
Secretary—S. Thornton.
Surgeon—Dr. S. J. Jones.
Acting Commander—Prof. A. A. Michaelson.
Paymaster—H. L. Wait.
Treasurer—Edward F. Lawrence.

Eighty recruits were gained at the naval militia at a meeting Dec. 13 at the Masonic Temple. The officers and a partial list of the members of the present organization are as follows for the four divisions:

Lieutenants of junior grade—S. K. Jones, Surgeon; H. L. Wait, Paymaster; Ensign Paul Guilford, Assistant Surgeon.

First Division—Lieut. H. A. Allen, Lieutenant of Junior Grade W. Arthur, Ensigns G. F. Jewett and Henry Dolese.

Second Division—Lieut. Herbert McNulta, Lieutenant of Junior Grade J. A. Ubsdell, Ensigns S. D. Flood and O. T. Warren.

Third Division—Lieut. A. A. Michaelson, Lieutenant of Junior Grade Arthur Dovale, Ensigns W. H. Quinlan and Mr. Easton.

Fourth Division—Lieut. E. H. Harrison, Lieutenant of Junior Grade W. J. Wilson, Ensigns S. W. Stratton and J. R. Eldred.

The trustees are:

Samuel P. McConnell,
Lorin C. Collins,
Edward F. Lawrence,
William K. Sullivan,
Alexander J. Jones.
Richard S. Thompson,
Jeremiah Leaming,
Andrew Crawford,
Charles Thornton.

Among enrolled members are found the names of

Lieut.-Col. Leroy T. Steward,
Charles W. Deering,
Lieut.-Commander E. M. Stedman, U. S. N.,
R. B. Swigart,
C. W. Adams,
R. S. Critchell,
John W. Page,
J. J. Sullivan,
Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. N.,
Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.,
David P. Jones, Chief Engineer U. S. N.,
Col. C. P. Bryan,
H. N. May,
C. Porter Johnson.
Col. Holmes Hoge,
Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith,
Lieut. George P. Blow, U. S. N.,
John McNulta,
D. H. Kochersperger,
E. W. Brooks,
D. B. Hubbard,
L. C. Stebbins,
N. B. Haldane,
Capt. H. H. Humphreys, U. S. A.,
Dr. L. S. Tesson, U. S. A.,
W. D. Kerfoot,
D. M. H. Lackersteen,
Stephen D. May,
Gen. H. A. Wheeler,
Charles Counselman.

In case of war the duty of the naval reserve would be the defense of the Lake-Front and particularly the preservation of the cribs and tunnels. With a well organized nucleus now it is believed torpedo boats can be secured later on and the reserve be made an important factor in the defense of Chicago in case of an attack from the lake.

BLOW AT MANITOBA'S AUTONOMY.

Official Reply to the Demand of the Dominion from Ottawa.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Premier Greenway, head of the Manitoba Government, today gave out the full text of the final official reply to the Dominion Government's demand that separate schools be reëstablished in Manitoba. The reply is nearly three columns, and sets forth in plain terms the province's decision not to allow the Dominion Government to interfere in educational matters. The reply says among other things:

"The reasons which have impelled the advisers of his Excellency the Governor-General at Ottawa to decide without investigation upon the reëstablishment of separate schools for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba have not been made known to the government or Legislature of the province, and it is affirmed that a full and careful consideration of the whole subject fails to disclose any sufficient reason for the adoption of such a policy.

"The remedy sought to be applied by the Dominion Government against Manitoba is fraught with great danger to the principle of provincial autonomy. An independent consideration of the subject, as well as the recognized constitutional practice in analogous cases clearly indicates that it should only be made use of as a last resort and after the clearest possible case has been made out. It is obvious that so drastic a proceeding as the coercion of the province in order to impose upon it a policy repugnant to the declared wishes of its people can only be justified by clear and unmistakable proof of flagrant wrong-doing on the part of the provincial authority.

"In the present case there has been no wrong committed by the provincial authorities. It is justly maintained by the Legislature that the law complained of is founded upon the principle of equal justice to every section of the community, so far as the Government of Manitoba is concerned. The proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form is positively and definitely rejected and the principle of a uniform, non-sectarian public school system is adhered to."

DIETZEN WILL SUE FOR DAMAGES.

He Claims He Has a Good Case Against St. Joseph's Parish.

Michael Dietzen, a bricklayer living at No. 12 Gardner street, who was thrown out of St. Joseph's Church, at the corner of Orleans and Hill streets, while attending 4 o'clock mass Christmas morning because, as he claims, he was too poor to pay 10 cents for a seat, will bring a suit for damages.

Dietzen fractured a bone in his ankle six months ago and during the disturbance Christmas morning it was so wrenched Dr. Otto says it will be a month before he can stand on his feet again.

"I asked an usher if I could sit down," he said last night, "and he asked me for a dime. I told him I had no money and my ankle was so weak I could not stand. He said I would have to get out, and called another usher to help him put me out. And they did."

The Rev. Father Strathmann, who is prior at St. Joseph's Church, said last night: "This man, who was drunk, had better look out or we will have him prosecuted for disturbing a meeting."

MUST GO TO DWIGHT OR BRIDEWELL.

Michael J. Bern Wears Out the Patience of the Police.

Michael J. Bern, the ex-railroad man, who was locked up at the Sheffield Avenue Station several days ago in complaint of his wife, will have the alternative of going to Dwight today in custody of a policeman or receiving a bridewell sentence.

Bern's fall in the business world aroused interest in the man and Nat Reed, editor of the Banner of Gold, secured the permission of Justice Bonnefoi to take Bern to Dwight. Mr. Reed raised $125 for him and started with him for the institute at Brighton Park. Bern jumped from the train and escaped.

Policeman Griebenow found him yesterday in La Salle street, near the Board of Trade, and brought him to the station. Bern says he can stop drinking without taking a cure, but the police have little confidence in his satement.

NO DEMOCRATIC IRISH REGIMENT.

Robert E. Burke Calls the Story a Work of Fiction.

Robert E. Burke said last night the story of the Democratic Irish regiment organized in view of a possible war with England published yesterday was entirely the work of the fancy of the man who gave it for publication.

"There has been no meeting to organize," he said, "and there is no project of organization, and I don't think any of the people named have any thought of such a thing. Therefore the story of the fight for the Colonelship is a little premature.

"The man that gave it out has plenty of names to go on, but he has no facts. He had to use his imagination or he wouldn't have had any story to tell."

REQUISITIONS BY GOV. ALTGELD.

Certificate of Authority for a State Bank at Greenville.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today issued a requisition upon Gov. Stone of Missouri for the extradition of Christian Munze Ebrook, under arrest at St. Louis and wanted at Carlinville for grand larceny; also for Andrew Lee and Isaac Taylor, under arrest in Stoddard County, Mo., and wanted at McLeansboro for grand larceny. The Governor also issued a requisition on the Governor of Nebraska for the extradition of Hunt Nifong, under arrest at Nelson, Neb., and wanted at Carlinville for assault with intent to murder.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a certificate of authority to the State bank of Holles & Sons at Greenville, Ill., to commence business in Illinois. The capital stock is $25,000. C. D. Holles is President and S. D. Holles Cashier.

WHITNEY STIRS THEM UP

FOOTBALLISTS EXCITED AGAIN OVER THE CHARGES HE MAKES.

Second Article on Professionalism in Western Athletics Appears in Harper's Weekly and Is Likely to Be Greeted with More Indignation and Denial than Was the First—What the Writer Specifies This Time—Declares His Proof Is Ample.

The long-looked-for article by Caspar W. Whitney on professionalism in Western athletics has at length appeared in this week's issue of Harper's Weekly, and bids fair to blow up an even greater storm of indignation and denial than his previous effort on the same subject.

In his first article, published some weeks ago, Mr. Whitney made so many misstatements that his whole article was generally discredited in the West, and his employers became deluged with affidavits, protests, and contradictions, until it became necessary to send the author of the trouble to Chicago to investigate the charges published. Two weeks ago Mr. Whitney spent several days here with Manager Harry Cornish of the Chicago Athletic Association, interviewing a number of the Western football players and collecting additional evidence. This week's article in Harper's Weekly is the result of his Chicago investigations.

In spite of the fact this second article was intended to rectify the mistakes of the one preceding, Chicago football players characterize it as being fully as inaccurate as the first. Besides this, some additional charges have been brought forward in the second article which, they say, will also need a Western trip for their substantiation.

Will Assail the East.

As denials seem to have no effect, a number of Chicago football players have decided to take the war into the enemy's country by assailing the Eastern colleges in the same manner in which Mr. Whitney has attacked the West. It is proposed to get together affidavits from eight or ten Western players stating specifically offers of money made to them to go to Eastern colleges to play football. As Mr. Whitney has no hesitation in saying the East has long since purified itself from the taint of professionalism which he discovers in the West, the request to him to publish these affidavits is expected to prove something of a shock. Whether he does or does not publish them, he will be equally subjected to discredit.

Of the charges against Eastern colleges some are stated openly and are regarding men who played during the last football season. But those relied upon especially are secret offers made to the eight or nine of the more excellent of the Western players to go East next year. It is hoped to get most of these men to sign affidavits implicating all the more prominent Eastern colleges, but the task is difficult, since some of the men intend to take advantage of the inducements offered.

The charges made against this year's Eastern football players include Brooke of Pennsylvania, Balliet of Princeton, and Murphy of Yale. Balliet was alleged to have been offered all his training expenses and $2 a day spending money. The story of Pennsylvania paying Osgood $300 for his old sweater the year before is also being again told.

How Whitney Does It.

The article creating the second wave of trouble begins with a personal statement of Mr. Whitney's disinterestedness and nobility of purpose. Then follows a sweeping accusation of the faculty and athletic management of Minnesota University. It says in part:

> I can say truthfully it would give me the utmost pleasure to print a retraction of every condemnatory word I have uttered. I sincerely wish my criticism had been unfounded. I am saddened to find that not only were my charges in substance correct but some of the university faculty members and athletic officers have been so misled, to put it gently, as to publish denials over their signatures.
>
> It is bad enough when corrupt practices in athletic sport are to be charged to undergraduate enthusiasm only, but when they are defended by misleading and disingenuous statements deliberately subscribed to and sworn to by faculty members it shows that the very wells are poisoned.

As to Minnesota.

After printing the sworn affidavits from the University of Minnesota stating that the charges previously printed in Harper's Weekly against the manager of the football team and the athletic association were false in every particular from beginning to end, the article replies as follows:

> First, as to Hoagland. As they say, he was never in any way connected with the Minnesota team, nor did he ever play in the Minnesota uniform, nor practice an hour with the team. The Weekly of Nov. 23 did not assert he had; I charged that the management had "gone after him." The management did go after him, and did urge and endeavor to get him to play with the team. The manager telegraphed him, requesting him to come to Minneapolis, stating that his expenses for the trip would be paid. He was telegraphed for several times by Van Sant, and by Parkyn, a member of the team, and Van Sant's "personal friend"; and, pursuant to such telegrams, he went to Minneapolis to see what could be done in the way of making arrangements to play with the team.
>
> The expenses of his trip were to be paid by the management, and an offer was made him to the effect that he would be taken care of in Minneapolis until such time as he should find something to do, if he would play with the 'varsity team.

Scores Waugh and Sudduth.

In support of this a statement and telegrams furnished by Hoagland are printed. Then Dr. Parkyn and his business partners, Drs. Waugh and Sudduth, are handled without gloves. After stating that Parkyn did receive cash remuneration for playing full back during the season with Minnesota the article says:

> I apparently convinced Drs. Waugh and Sudduth of the wisdom of Parkyn telling an honest story of the negotiations, which had thus far shown him in no discreditable light, rather than remaining silent, which would create suspicion, or telling a disingenuous tale, such as Van Sant had already done. At last, after much talk, Drs. Waugh and Sudduth withdrew their objections, and Dr. Parkyn and Dr. Sudduth promised me they would make a statement that night, and—as I was starting back for New York—forward it by mail to me that night (Dec. 17). I took them for men of their word; it appears I took them for too much. I have awaited the statement until the last hour of our going to press (Dec. 20, 1 p. m.), and it has not arrived.
>
> So far as my charges are concerned the statement's arrival or non-arrival is a matter of no importance; for all that I charged against Minnesota in re Parkyn I have corroborated before witnesses, as I can prove. The offer to Parkyn of space in the Weekly for his statement was prompted purely by a desire to give him the opportunity of telling an honest, straight story. Evidently he has no such wish.

Attack on Michigan.

Michigan is next attacked, and is stated to be the most striking example of a "collected" team in the West. The previous allegations that Hollister taught gymnasium classes and Bloomington played professional baseball are repeated. Then the much-discussed case of Stevenson is reviewed:

> As to Stevenson. I have charged he was offered $600 by Roger Sherman, as manager of the Michigan team, to play with that eleven. I erred in an immaterial detail, which Michigan men have seized upon in order to dodge the issue. They deny that he made such an offer, or that he was manager of the eleven. The facts are as follows: Sherman managed the summer trip and training of the team at Omena, a summer resort on Traverse Bay, Michigan. Charles Baird was the regular manager, and was the one who originally conducted the negotiations with Stevenson, which Sherman knew about and talked over with Stevenson in the Chicago cable car Oct. 5, 1895. Mr. Sherman admitted this to me before a witness in Chicago Dec. 17, 1895. Mr. Sherman is a young lawyer of excellent repute and will not deny this statement. Besides, Stevenson has admitted it.

Baird Statement Denied.

Then follows a statement about James Baird, which is flatly denied by those acquainted with the facts in Chicago:

> Furthermore, as regards Michigan's ethics, I neglected in my first criticism to mention James Baird, brother of Charles Baird, manager, and the Michigan '94 Captain and quarter back, and his brief sojourn at Ann Arbor this autumn. About the time Michigan opened Baird was coaching the St. John's Military Academy team at Delafield, Wis., for which purpose, I believe, he had been given a month's vacation from a contractor's office in Chicago, where he was employed.
>
> Baird was reported by Kellett, Captain of the St. John's team, to have said that he would like to play with Michigan if the management "made it an object to him." Whether this is correct or not the facts are Baird did shortly thereafter go to Michigan and play on the team until after the Harvard game.

Of the University of Chicago Mr. Whitney says:

> As to the University of Chicago, I have been unable to learn any facts that would alter the statements concerning some of the men who have played.
>
> Nichols has played professional baseball, Ewing has done coaching for money, and Stagg, of course, is the paid athletic instructor of the university. Allen has been an instructor in the gymnasium.

SOCIETY.

Patrons, patronesses, and managers are as busy as bees completing the final arrangements for the grand charity ball which is to be given New Year's eve at the Auditorium. The sale of tickets has been unusually large this year and the attendance bids fair to outrival that of last year. The great and urgent need of the institutions of the city has appealed strongly to the managers of the ball, who are working more arduously than ever for the success of the affair. Mrs. Caton will give a large dinner party that night, and she and her guests will arrive in a party in time to take part in the grand march. Other dinners will be given, and the occasion will be made as gala an one as possible. Four couples will lead the grand march. The four women will be: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. Arthur J. Caton. All of the men who are to escort them have not yet been decided upon, but Gen. Wesley Merritt and Mr. Robert Lincoln will be of the party.

From all indications the ball promises to be the greatest social event of the season, and every one is on the qui vive in anticipation of it. The managers of the ball are not the only ones who are busy. The modistes, too, all over the city are rushing their work on beautiful gowns for that evening, and straight from Paris have come a number of handsome toilets designed especially for the charity ball. An unusual feature of the attendance will be the presence of the college men, whose vacations as a rule terminate before the ball is given when January dates have been selected. Dec. 31, however, is just the right night for them, and they will be present in full force to gladden the hearts of the bevies of pretty débutantes who will also be there.

* * *

Last evening Mrs. Potter Palmer, No. 100 Lake Shore drive, gave a handsome dinner for her niece, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant of New York. The guests were:

Miss Barrett,
Miss McCormick,
Miss Pullman,
Miss Dibblee,
Miss Williams,
Miss Norton,
Miss McCormick,
Miss Lincoln,
Miss Peck,
Miss Hosmer,
Miss Isham,
Miss Dexter,
Miss Harvey,
Miss Willing,
Miss Drew,
Mr. Leiter,
Mr. MacVeagh,
Mr. Armour,
Mr. Fargo,
Mr. Aldis,
Mr. Eddy,
Mr. McCormick,
Mr. Fay,
Mr. Erskine,
Mr. Williams,
Mr. Isham,
Mr. Harvey,
Mr. Honoré.

* * *

Mr. Eugene S. Kimball, No. 152 Forty-seventh street, gave a large reception last evening at the Kenwood club to introduce his daughter, Miss Helen Kimball, to society. Mr. Kimball was assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Sharp (neé Kimball), who were married on Dec. 14, and who have just returned from their wedding trip. Mrs. Sharp's gown was of pale blue satin with silver passementerie trimming. The debutanté wore white chiffon embroidered in rose buds over white satin and carried pink roses. The hours were from 8 to 10 o'clock. Fitzgerald's orchestra furnished the music and a buffet supper was served.

* * *

Mrs. H. O. Stone, No. 2035 Prairie avenue, gave a dancing party last evening for her son, Mr. Robert Stone, who is home from Yale for the holidays, and the Misses Breed of Massachusetts. Among others who were present were:

Miss Louise Mattocks,
Miss Tewksbury,
Miss Helen Raymond,
Miss Stone,
Miss Marion Winston,
Miss Daisy Young,
Miss Flora Carpenter,
Miss Kirk,
Miss Marion Ream,
Miss Mason,
Miss Potter,
Miss Pauline Otis,
Miss Pearl Gibson,
Miss M. Steeter,
Miss Louise Coleman,
Miss Bessie Key,
Miss Alling,
Miss Barrett,
Miss Annie Barker,
Mr. Charles Gillett,
Mr. R. McWilliams,
Mr. Lawrence Fitch,
Mr. B. Borden,
Mr. Edwin Paulsen,
Mr. Charles Currier,
Mr. C. Raymond,
Mr. Shepard,
Mr. Robert Roloson,
Mr. Paul Kelley,
Mr. Frank Bartlett,
Mr. William Pike,
Mr. Sanger Pullman,
Mr. Streeter,
Mr. Sidney Mitchell,
Mr. S. Smith,
Mr. Frank Hibbard.

A successful benefit Christmas dance was given last evening at Kinsley's by the managers of the "Holiday Home," Lake Forest. The guests were received by Mrs. E. E. Ayer, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, Mrs. G. G. Parker, Mrs. L. P. Tilton, Mrs. Thomas F. Withrow, and Mrs. Herbert Beidler.

A tea was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Charnley, No. 309 Schiller street, for her daughter, Miss Constance Charnley. The hours were from 3 to 5 o'clock. The tea table was presided over by a bevy of young girls, who were:

Miss Ethel Hooper,
Miss Shoenberger,
Miss Florence Talbot,
Miss Effie Holden,
Miss Louise Foltz,
Miss Beebe.

* * *

Miss Meta Lackner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lackner, No. 579 Dearborn avenue, and Mr. Frank N. Corbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin R. Corbin, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed at 6:30 by the Rev. Mr. Bulkley of Unity Church. The bride's attendants were her two sisters, Miss Irma Lackner and Miss Elsie Lackner, who wore gowns alike of white mull over white silk. The ushers were Mr. Paul Corbin and Mr. John Corbin; and Mr. C. Dana Corbin, brother of the groom, served him as best man. The bride's gown was of heavy white satin and she carried a cluster of white flowers. Only the immediate relatives and friends were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception at 8 o'clock. After a brief wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Corbin will be "at home" at their new residence in St. James place.

* * *

Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, No. 2720 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

Monday, Jan. 6, Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, No. 5012 Woodlawn avenue, will receive from 2 until 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Worthington of Erie street will give a large dinner on Saturday, Jan. 4.

A dramatic entertainment will be given tonight at the Kenwood club by the Carleton Club Dramatic Corps.

Mr. Benjamin F. Ehrman has issued invitations for the marriage of his daughter, Miss Louise Smith, to Mr. George Arthur Thorne on Jan. 8 at 6 o'clock at Wellinton place, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goodman will be "at home" Jan. 1 from 3 to 5 o'clock at No. 3305 Forest avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Junius Clarkson Hoag, No. 4320 Lake avenue, will be "at home" on Wednesday, Jan. 1.

A dancing party will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock at Kenwood Hall, No. 40 East Forty-seventh street, by Miss Mary Brooks Parker, Miss Anne Archer Coleman, Miss Ethel May Casey, Miss Mary Adele Cummings, and Mrs. Almon Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse D. Bisbee, No. 3366 Calumet avenue, left Christmas day to spend a month in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Eastman have returned from the South, and are "at home" at No. 378 Dearborn avenue.

* * *

Arcanum, O., Dec. 26.—Amid beautiful floral decorations at the home of Dr. Donovan Robison of Arcanum the wedding of his daughter Opal and Lieut. Edward Siegerfoos, U. S. A., was celebrated at 6 o'clock this evening. They left tonight for Springfield, Mass., their future home.

* * *

Jacksonville, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Martha Mount of this city and Charles D. Pinckney of Detroit were married today by the Rev. W. F. Short. A reception was held this afternoon. The couple left this evening for Chicago.

* * *

Virginia, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Lewis Cares and Miss Caroline Harris, and Frank Bailey and Miss Elizabeth Hiles, prominent socially, were married last evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Chicago Orchestra will present the following program, which includes Sinding's D Minor Symphony, at the Auditorium this afternoon and tomorrow evening:

Overture, Academic-Festival	Brahms
Symphony in D minor, Opus 21 (by request)	Christian Sinding
Overture, "Sappho"	Goldmark
Introduction—Closing scene "Tristan and Isolde"	Wagner
Kaiser Marsch	Wagner

* * *

The seat sale for the concert of M. Marsick, the violinist, to take place next Monday evening, opened at Central Music Hall yesterday. M. Marsick will upon that occasion have the assistance of the Chicago Orchestra in a popular program of familiar compositions.

Remember Assignee's Sale Stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

LYING TRIAL IS PUT OFF.

POSTPONEMENT OF A CHURCH CASE GREETED WITH HISSING.

Friends of Miss Grace Smith, Who Is Charged with Giving False Testimony at the Trial of Pastor Drew of the Union Avenue M. E. Church, Secure a Continuation of the Case Amid Much Expression of Disgust—Second Time the Case Has Come Up.

Hisses and jeers filled the Union Avenue M. E. Church yesterday morning when the friends of Miss Grace Smith, who is on trial for lying, secured a postponement until the next conference in September. As Chairman Tilroe announced his decision in the matter the friends of the prosecution vehemently protested against the stand taken by the Trial committee.

"Shame! shame!" and hisses and cat calls came from every side. Excited questions were hurled at the Chairman, but the noise was so great his answers could not be heard by a half dozen of those in the pews.

"This action will sidetrack the church for nine months," declared one member.

"Amen for that," cried another

"Why did you give out your decision two days before Christmas?" asked J. C. Bohart.

"I did not," replied Mr. Tilroe above a storm of hisses.

"Yes, you did,"said Deacon Bohart, "at the Methodist Book Concern."

Mr. Swift Surprised.

"What?" came from G. F. Swift, the packer. "Brother Tilroe, I cannot express my surprise."

The Chairman decided the only way to secure order was to declare the meeting adjourned, which it did amidst renewed hissing.

Yesterday was the time set for the trial at Union Avenue Church of Miss Grace Smith on the charge of lying. It was the second time the case was called. It was continued from the first trial because of objection made at that time by the prosecution to going into the case without the opportunity of retaining legal counsel, in order it might be on an equal footing with the defense, which was represented by an attorney.

Miss Smith, the defendant in the present suit, was the chief witness against the former pastor of the Union Avenue Church, who was tried by the Methodist Conference at Elgin last September and expelled. The friends of Mr. Drew allege Miss Smith did not tell the truth before the conference, and accordingly preferred charges against her for lying.

Make-Up of the Court.

William E. Tilroe, as Chairman of the Trial committee, presided over the meeting and the present pastor of the church, the Rev. C. E. Mandeville, acted as Secretary. Miss Smith was accompanied by Catherine Waugh McCulloch of the Civic Federation. R. W. Burns, a lawyer, appeared as counsel for the defense, while the Rev. E. B. Crawford, who was a lawyer before he became a minister, acted in behalf of the prosecution But the expected trial did not take place. D. J. Stewart and Miss Smith's lawyer declared since the Davenport conference had remanded the trial of the Drew case to the next conference no change should be made in the church standing of the principal witness until after that time. The chair ruled the trial of Miss Smith for lying could not properly take place until the Drew case was finally disposed of and also that Miss Smith ought to be allowed to go before the next conference under the same circumstances as at the last trial, which was as a member in good standing of the church.

MOONSHINERS ARE BADLY ROUTED.

One Man Is Killed and Three Are Taken as Prisoners.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 26.—News of a battle between revenue officials and moonshiners in the Cumberland Mountains has just reached here. Several days ago a number of revenue men under charge of the famous "Kid" Greer invaded Letcher County in quest of illicit stills and were informed that the moonshiners of that section had been apprised of their coming and were lying in wait for them on the Cumberland River.

Greer strengthened his forces, arming each man with a Winchester, a needle gun, and two revolvers. They were approaching the vicinity of the moonshiners with much precaution when they were surprised by the 'shiners, who were hid behind a high embankment.

Greer received a bullet in his hip and another in his shoulder, and the surprise was so complete the revenue men were forced to beat a hasty retreat. They rallied and charged on the 'shiners from the rear of their fortifications, and after quite a fusillade the outlaws were routed.

James Winfield, one of the 'shiners, was killed and David and Sam Collier and Marion Brown were taken prisoners. The revenue men arrived at Prestonburg, in Floyd County, yesterday, where they told of their experience. Greer is not badly hurt. Several stills were cut to pieces and about 2,000 gallons of brandy and whisky were destroyed.

WINS CONVENTION, LOSES MULES.

St. Louis Mourns for the Loss of a Leading Industry.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—A deal was completed today between the National Stock-Yards company of East St. Louis and the horse and mule dealers of St. Louis which may strike a blow to the supremacy of St. Louis as a market for this kind of live stock.

The deal contemplates the removal of the horse and mule market in its entirety to the neighborhood of the stock-yards on the other side of the river.

The dealers say they will continue to do all their banking on this side of the river, but there is no denying the fact their removal will kill off business in the section in which they are now located.

The reason for the change is ascribed to the inability of the Terminal Railroad Association to meet the wants of the dealers. They say that they are never given cars when they need them, and that as a consequence their shipments are often delayed two or three days.

The stock-yards people have offered the dealers inducements and guarantees that all this annoyance will be done away with.

YALE AND PRINCETON SING SOUTH.

Joint Entertainment by the Two Glee Clubs in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26.—The big Auditorium Building was packed tonight with a representative audience, the occasion being a joint concert given by the Yale and Princeton Glee, Banjo, and mandolin clubs. The entertainment was the finest of its kind ever witnessed in Memphis, and probably in the South. The college boys met with a warm reception, and were frequently encored.

The two clubs separate here, Princeton going to Nashville and Yale to New Orleans.

The Memphis Alumni of the two universities tendered the visitors a reception at the Peabody Hotel at the close of the entertainment.

UNCLE OF MR. CARLYLE ARRESTED.

Is Accused of Obtaining Board Under False Pretenses.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—J. D. Carlyle, an uncle of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, was arrested here today charged with securing board under false pretenses. This is a felony in Tennessee by a recent statute. His son, Robert Carlyle, is a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

CANDIDATE IS CAPTURED BY CUPID.

Joseph Robbins Makes Sure of Being a Husband if Not a Governor.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Joseph Robbins, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was married last evening to Mrs. Julia D. Pratt, publisher and editress of the Optic, a weekly society paper. The wedding was a quiet one, and no one knew of it until today.

Grant Post Campfire.

Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R., held a campfire at the Masonic Temple last evening, at which speeches were made by State Commander Horace Clark and Past Commanders Sexton, Bolton, Eastman, and Matson, Judge Tuthill, and others.

Best work, one price only, 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. & W. Chloe. R. & W.
The new collar.

GRADED STREET CAR FARES NEXT.

C. L. Bonney Outlines the Plans of the General Railway.

The Chicago General railway's reduction of fares from five cents to seven tickets for 25 cents, it appears, will have a sequel, if the company can make one. C. L. Bonney, Vice-President of the company, said yesterday the 3½-cent fare was the beginning of a movement to establish such a gradation of fares running up to twice as much as that amount, or more.

The next step will be taken in court. The ordinance of March 6, 1890, limits the fare to be charged by a street railroad to five cents. N. Dean, a passenger on the company's Lawndale avenue line, who was ejected from a car a few days ago for refusing to pay six cents fare, has brought suit against the company for $500 damages. The suit is to test the validity of the ordinance aforesaid.

"If the ordinance is nullified in the courts," said Mr. Bonney, "our company will establish a system of circles or zones. Passengers riding to the end of the first circle, say five miles, will be charged seven fares for 25 cents. For twice that distance the fare will be doubled, and so on. This system of graded fares is in vogue in Europe, and it is the true policy of a street railroad."

The graded system of fares has been tried in several cities in this country, and abolished. Street railroad men interrogated scouted the idea it could be revived. Public opinion would prevent it, they said, and moreover, the majority of companies didn't want the old plan.

MYSTERY OF A HANDSOME GARMENT.

Mrs. Arthur Ely's Christmas Gown Disappears and Cannot Be Found.

Mrs. Arthur Ely, No. 297 Ontario street, did not receive a beautiful evening gown sent her from a dressmaking establishment in Michigan avenue Christmas evening. John Tucker, who was sent to deliver the dress, says he was held up at Rush and State streets, and the garment taken from him. The Chicago avenue police, however, did not believe any of the several stories he told, and now have him locked up. No one has yet been able to find the expensive creation of satin, tulle, and roses. Mrs. Ely will not discuss the robbery, and Mr. Ely says he knows nothing about it.

Just what became of it is a mystery. Tucker says he was robbed; the police say he did the robbing, and neither side can yet prove its case. Tucker was an extra messenger called in by the dressmaker for the holiday work, and was known only to the butler.

The gown was of white satin, covered with white tulle and trimmed with light green ribbons and pink roses. It was valued at $160.

STOCK-YARD MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

Abraham Hertz Commits Suicide While Mentally Unbalanced.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Abraham Hertz, manager for Hertz & Son, who conduct the Arsenal stock-yards, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself by the neck with a rope. The only theory advanced is that grief and worry over the death of his mother which occurred a month ago unbalanced Hertz's mind.

Prince Victor, Carl Upmann's best 5c cigar, Sprague-Warner, wholesale distributors.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Allen F. Gordon, Alice F. Stroud	26—21
James Williams, Kate Huber	24—23
William R. Morse, Hattie A. Pease	32—28
William Ward, Margaret Munn	24—23
Fritz Holstein, Malvina Adau	24—22
Vaclav Vanonrek, Frances Rice	29—22
Fred W. Gibhardt, Ida Kinkead	34—29
John Kuzdac, Franciska Kakecek	28—20
John Kozlik, Josephine Debsova	28—20
A. Warren Michene, Helen Westphal	23—18
Nils A. Norren, Henricka Bornan	56—36
John F. Coyne, Caroline Kratzner	21—18
Albert Slabbaort, Julienne Hendricks	22—22
Louis Tenber, Ida Buck	21—21
Fred Millor, Bertha Millor	38—30
Frank O. Johnson, Hulda C. Shield	38—30
Thomas T. Long, Alice Walker	27—25
George M. Langum, Caroline Salthun	28—26
Charles H. Heyser, Elgie Phillips	22—21
Jacob P. Offerdal, Carrie Rue	27—23
Frank Warren, Emma S. Sedorstrom	28—27
Fred Peterson, Hilda Peterson	31—32
Joseph W. Marshall, Myrtle A. M. Ormsby	28—15
J. J. J. Hashmann, Martha R.C. Zschernitz	28—21
Frank C. Zimmerman, Cora A. Johnson	28—21
August Waschon, Mercy Mitchell	21—19
Michael Smith, Sarah Tucker	27—28
Antonio Aurello, Domenica Faniell	32—16
Daniel Burke, Catherine Bennett	47—45
Swan A. Johansson, Bena Segerberg	26—18
David Hamlin, Nellie Moresa	57—48
Morris Kraut, Dora Nobitowski	25—20
Thomas A. Boyd, Alice E. Dunbar	21—18
Albert W. Furnival, Carrie Darrow	28—27
John Walmsley, Kate Jones	39—41
Albert Pittelkow, Christiane Peeglow	39—38
Robert H. Kennedy, Myrtle Smith	24—19
Joseph Aronson, Selma Bamberger	31—21
Hugo Adler, Ottilie Kunzl	28—18
Joseph Skopec, Rosie Sekyea	25—24
Jozef Bubacz, Franciszka Goralezyka	24—21
James Glasco, Kate Krolowetz	28—20
John A. Palm, Minnie Immenhausen	29—23
Frank Grabowski, Maryanna Kuchter	30—18
Frank Glasser, Daisy Shelton	22—23
John Romb, Paulina Tim	25—20
Michael Muldon, Mary Gildea	33—26
Geovanni Lauria, Roffaele Tembone	25—18
Jame Johnson, Margaret White	28—25
Louise Szold, Olga Rodosy	27—18
George D. Zachman, Madge W. McKinney	26—20
Frank Herzog, Mary Larmey	24—26
Ernest Mulling, Minnie Hoppe	28—22
John Schaefer, Cristena Stratchek	23—22
Sebastian Meyer, Susanna Daremannd	34—24
Martin Kelly, Mary Chanler	24—28
John E. Phillip, Dora Davis	27—24
Guy Brewick, Agnes Salversen	22—28
Henry Fischback, Lizzie Neuman	24—23
Harry M. Thompson, Marion Barton	19—19
Louis Merers, Katie Erish	30—25
Christian Christenson, Amalia Konnemann	37—28
Raffaele Silvestre, Louisa Brovidenza	21—17
William Leichtfeld, Annie Hope	28—25
William Beck, Flora Kreider	23—18
Alva M. Van Horn, Mabel C. Curtis	27—23
Willis J. Meehan, Allie M. Thomas	27—18
Andrew J. Ingraham, Ella J. Haworth	55—50
Thomas W. Piercy, Philomena Brown	27—22
George Pribish, Mary Kucera	30—21
Nils A. Sandberg, Mary B. Coughlin	25—20
Arthur W. Brode, Mary B. Kellan	23—23
Charles Burchard, Alice Kennedy	29—25
William H. Flynn, Lizzie Clairsey	25—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26.—Forecast for Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair and slightly warmer; westerly winds.

For Ohio, colder in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, colder in eastern portion; northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair and colder; northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota and Wisconsin, fair, warmer; westerly winds.

For Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, fair; light westerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	30.16	38	48	Clear	....	S.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.04	12	18	Clear	....	W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.60	32	52	Snow	.86	N.
Boston, Mass.	29.84	54	56	Clo'dy	.01	S.E.
Cairo, Ill.	30.18	36	42	Clear	.02	S.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.32	18	28	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	29.98	32	36	Clear	....	S.W.
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	30	42	Clear	.56	W.
Cleveland, O.	29.92	30	40	Clo'dy	.86	W.
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	34	38	Fair	....	S.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	24	26	Clear	....	W.
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	26	32	Fair	.48	W.
Dodge City	30.16	34	46	Fair	....	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	29.92	10	18	Clear	....	N.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.22	40	46	Clear	....	N.W.
Galveston	30.22	48	52	Fair	....	N.
Grand Haven	29.90	36	38	Clear	....	W.
Green Bay	29.92	26	32	Clear	....	S.
Helena, Mont.	30.06	36	36	Fair	....	S.
Huron, S. D.	30.04	16	26	Clo'dy	.02	N.W.
Indianapolis	30.12	26	32	Clear	.32	S.W.
Kansas City	30.08	32	36	Clear	....	S.W.
Little Rock	30.22	40	44	Clear	....	N.W.
Marquette	29.90	16	22	Clear	....	S.
Memphis	30.20	42	46	Clear	Tr.	S.E.
Montreal	29.54	50	54	Rain	.02	S.E.
Nashville	30.22	32	40	Clear	.18	N.W.
New Orleans	30.22	48	52	Fair	....	N.E.
New York City	29.66	56	56	Clo'dy	.01	S.E.
Omaha	29.96	38	40	Clo'dy	....	S.W.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.58	54	60	Rain	.36	S.E.
Palestine	30.22	44	52	Clear	....	S.
Pittsburg	29.72	34	64	Snow	1.01	N.W.
Pueblo	30.20	28	40	Clear	....	W.
Rapid City	30.04	28	36	Clear	....	W.
St. Louis	30.12	38	40	Clear	....	S.
St. Paul	30.00	18	22	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Salt Lake City	30.48	28	34	Fair	....	S.E.
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	32	40	Clear	....	S.
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	34	40	Clear	....	S.
Washington	29.44	62	66	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.W.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 32 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 32; 11 a. m., 33; 12 m., 34; 1 p. m., 38; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 37. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.81; 6 p. m., 29.36.

DEATHS.

BRITTON—Dec. 25, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Theodore Britton, aged 55. Funeral Friday from residence, 10440 S. Wood-st., to Mount Greenwood.

HICKEY—At St. Patrick's parochial residence, South Chicago, the Rev. P. J. Hickey, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Sycamore, Ill., aged [illegible] years. Funeral Friday, Dec. 27, at 9 a. m., by Pittsburg and Fort Wayne to Union Depot, thence by Milwaukee and St. Paul to Calvary Cemetery.

KINGSBURY—Dec. 25, 1895, at Boston, Mass., Mary E. Kingsbury, sister of Mrs. J.W. Hutchins.

LAUBNER—Mrs. Laubner, beloved mother of Charles, Lawrence, John, Leonard, and Mathew Sorg, Dec. 25, at 1:30, at residence, No. 90 Sheffield-av. Funeral Saturday morning, 10:30, to St. Teresa Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

MATTHEI—Dec. 25, Theresa, widow of the late William Matthei, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from her late residence, 268 Ashland-blvd., Friday, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods.

DEATHS.

O'MEARA—At Phœnix, Ari., Mary O'Meara (neé Moriarty), beloved wife of Michael O'Meara. Funeral Saturday, Dec. 28, at 9 a. m., from residence of J. F. Carroll, 4314 Grand-blvd., to St. Ann's Church, thence to Mount Olivet.

SMITH—Charles L. Smith, beloved husband of Silvia Smith, on Dec. 25, aged 58 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3248 Wabash-av., by carriages to Rosehill, on Friday, Dec. 27, at 10 a. m. Please omit flowers. Baltimore papers please copy.

SCHIEFER—Henry F. Schiefer, Dec. 26, aged 49 years, son of the late Frederick and Lena Schiefer and husband of the late Grace Bell Schiefer. Funeral from late residence, 854 West Monroe-st., Sunday, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods.

SHANESSY—Michael H. Shanessy, Dec. 25, 1895, at 601 Taylor-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

WILBOR—At Brookline, Mass., on the 18th inst., suddenly, Albert G. Wilbor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES WILL hold an adjourned meeting at Matthew Laflin Memorial Building, Lincoln Park, this evening at 8 o'clock. Prof. S. Choyo, formerly of the University of Tokio, Japan, and late director of the Japanese fine art exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Ethnology of the Japanese."

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL will give a cantata and Christmas tree at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt-sts., this evening.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS Commercial Men's Association will be held Saturday, Dec. 28, at 1 p. m., 3d floor Masonic Temple. JAS. O'DONNELL, Chairman Board of Directors.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Home for Destitute Crippled Children will be held at the home, No. 46 Park-av., this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
Triumph of High Class Productions at Low Prices.
15c, 35c, 50c, 75c. No Higher.
EDDIE FOY and a great company in
Robinson Crusoe.
The merriest Show in Town.
The 9 GREAT NELSON FAMILY
Matinee Tomorrow.

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Severus Schaffer,
Favor and Sinclair,
John Higgins,
Marlow and Plunkett,
Gigure and Boyer,
Nettie Fields,
The McDowells,
Ed Gallagher,
George Thatcher,
Bryant and Saville,
Hanley, Logan & Hanley,
Annie W. Curran,
The Aherns,
Coyne Brothers,
Frank Williams,
Antonio Brothers.
PRICES—10—20—30 CENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Monday, December 30, P. M.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
By the Eminent Violin Virtuoso,
MARTIN P. MARSICK
Assisted by the
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Reserved seats, 75c, $1.00, and $1.50. Boxes, $10.00.
Seats now on sale at the box office.

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 27, 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, 8:15.
PROGRAM:
Overture—Academic Festival ..... Brahms
Symphony in D minor, opus 21 ..... Christian Sinding [by request.]
Overture—"Sappho" ..... Goldmark
Introduction—Closing scene, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Kaiser Marsch ..... Wagner
Reserved Seats:
Afternoon, 25c to $1.00; Evening, 25c to $1.50.
On sale at box office and Inter-Ocean office.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS.
SOUTH SIDE.
Great Naval Drama.
THE ENSIGN.
Miss Nellie Chandler's Lady Orchestra, Macart's Wonderful Dog and Monkey Carnival; Marie Heath; Billy Carter, Armstrong and Porter, and others.
WEST SIDE.
Marion Manola-Mason, Celebrated Prima Donna. Splendid Dramatic Card. JIM THE PENMAN, A. M. Palmer's Famous and Successful Production. Vaudeville—The Popular Veteran Banjoist, E. M. Hall; Remarkable Feats of Equilibrium, Harry Fenton; Marvelous Character Delineation; Cecile Hartwain; and many others.
ONLY 10, 20, AND 30 CENTS.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
The Only Opera in Chicago.
ROB ROY
BY THE
WHITNEY OPERA CO.

HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
IMMENSELY FUNNY!
BOBBY GAYLOR In his new play
IN A BIG CITY.
The sort of fun that makes war talk common.
Next Sunday—THE WHITE SLAVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ..... Manager.
Tonight, Saturday and Sunday, last Matinee Saturday, last times of
HOYT'S A RUNAWAY COLT,
With special scenery and effects and a carefully selected company, including CAPT. A. C. ANSON.
Next Monday—SOL SMITH RUSSELL in The Rivals

McVICKER'S { Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
RORY OF THE HILL.
If you love old Erin don't fail to see it.
James C. ROACH,
The Irish Comedian, as
"RORY."

HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
Mr. E. H. SOTHERN
IN The Prisoner of Zenda.
Reservations made up to Jan. 4th.

SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight.
MATINEE TO-MORROW
Mr. FREDERICK WARDE
in D'Ennery's Classic Romance,
"THE MOUNTEBANK."
Next week—MR. WARDE in Repertoire.

THE LINCOLN.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
Tompkins' Magnificent BLACK CROOK
Only authorized production by arrangement of Mr. Tompkins of Boston Theater.
Next Sun.—Gustave Frohman's Co. in "THE WIFE."

HAVLIN'S } Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat.
CHRISTMAS DAY TOY MATINEE.
Triumph of Spectacular Realism,
SLAVES OF GOLD.
A powerful cast, headed by ELMER GRANDIN and EVA MOUNTFORD.
Next Sunday—The GREAT BROOKLYN HANDICAP

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 3198.
Only burlesque show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day 2 and 8.
Harry Morris' TWENTIETH CENTURY MAIDS. Here, the New Woman, empress of the age, with brightest beauty rules the burlesque stage.

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TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from New York, carrying U. S. Mail, S. S. Alleghany sails Saturday, Dec. 28.
FOR JAMAICA DIRECT
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS To the West Indies and Spanish Main, costing about $5 a day, fully described in our illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State-st., New York, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

ORIENT Grand Cruise
with the Fast Twin Screw Express Steamer
"LA TOURAINE"
of the Compagnie General Transatlantique (French Line). Leaves New York February [illegible], for [illegible] cruise in the MEDITERRANEAN, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc. Repetition of last year's [illegible] trip. Program free. Passengers limited to [illegible] cabin room. Apply early to [illegible], General Western Agent, [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. AND A. M.—Emergent communication Friday, Dec. 27th, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, William M. Stanley, to Waldheim Cemetery. Members urgently requested to attend.
REINHOLD ZIMMERMANN, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1895.

People who think that Secretary Olney wrote that Venezuelan message don't know much about Grover Cleveland.

In all this turmoil of talk about war we have thus far failed to detect the martial tenor of Col. Henry L. Turner.

The reason, "Old Subscriber," why the Rothschilds do not want war is that they take a great deal of interest in peace.

The country can't finally make up its mind about the Cleveland message until it has heard from Don M. Dickinson.

Common senes is what is needed now, according to Mr. Gladstone. But we continue to prefer a few dozen new warships.

Don Cameron's Quaysi withdrawal from the Senatorial race in Pennsylvania looks more and more like hara-kiri as time goes by.

Or perhaps Mr. Larry Godkin's course in this emergency is due to a desire to disprove Mr. Dana's frequent allegation that Mr. Godkin is an Irishman.

The New York stock market's erratic conduct since Cleveland's message indicates that besides all the water there is considerable wind in Wall street.

Now that war with England no longer seems imminent the United States can devote itself to the important business of pacifying Herr Prof. von Holst.

We observe with concern that as New-Year's day approaches the average young man seems to be resolved to swear off from a larger number of bad habits than are absolutely necessary.

The New York man who wants a divorce because his wife already had five husbands appears to be unreasonable. The average observer would think he ought to feel flattered.

We judge from the tone of the Boston newspapers in regard to the Monroe doctrine that the statistics of the proportion of men to women in the population of Massachusetts are not overdrawn.

It is true that the greenback is a pretty poor apology for money, but in case of war it would doubtless be plenty good enough as payment for the kind of shoes and hats and clothing that would be furnished to the soldiers.

Perhaps the New York Mail and Express would not insist upon Mr. Cleveland's "getting into line with the people" if it paused to reflect. There are very few people with whom he could get into line—back and front or side and side.

Reports to the Weather Bureau at Washington show that a total of 385 vessels, from ocean steamers to fishing smacks, valued with their cargoes at $7,400,000, probably were detained in port by the official warnings during the passage of the storms of Dec. 9 to 15 on our Atlantic coasts. The report says: "It is fair to conclude from the experience of those vessels which encountered them that an immense saving in property and very probably in lives must have thereby resulted."

On the New York Stock Exchange yesterday there was heavy buying of securities at materially advanced prices from those of the last few days. The local stock market showed a considerable recovery and prices advanced. Sterling rates were firmer. New York exchange sold at $1.00 premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and generally heavy. As compared with the latest prices of Monday May wheat closed ¾ cent lower, corn ⅛@¼ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent lower, barley easier, flaxseed steady, May pork 2½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs steady.

The immigration to the United States during the last six months, estimating 15,000 for December, shows an increase of 53 per cent over the 74,888 of immigrant arrivals for the same time last year, though it is nearly 12,000 less than for the same months in 1893. The arrivals of the last fiscal year were the smallest in number since 1879, but those for the current calendar year, about 230,800, were much more than the 167,663 arriving in 1894. Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, says that should the demand for labor continue immigration to the United States for the current fiscal year will reach 300,000, if it does not exceed that number. The arrivals of the last few months are reported to be generally healthy and of good character. The amount of money known to have been brought in by immigrants during the last fiscal year was $4,126,793, but as no one is compelled by law to show more than $30 it is believed that the amount brought in was very much larger. In fact, the authorities think the sum brought in during the year ending with last June was much nearer to ten than to five million dollars.

NEED OF BETTER COAST DEFENSES.

Thus far it has been proposed to raise more revenue only for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of the government. The measure reported yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means and passed by the House has that object in view. But if it becomes a law it will not supply sufficient revenue to enable Congress to pay absolutely necessary attention to national defense matters, which have been neglected shamefully in the past.

While tens of millions have been wasted on useless river and harbor improvements, in deepening channels which have filled up again, and in making harbors which quickly silt up with sand and where there would be no commerce anyway, almost nothing has been done toward defending the coasts of the country against foreign attack. Money has been expended profusely to make it easier for foreign commercial vessels to enter American ports, but nothing has been done to make it more difficult for foreign warships to approach those ports and destroy the wealth heaped up there.

When the rebellion closed more than thirty years ago the United States could have defied the world at sea. This country had an ironclad fleet which could have sunk the combined wooden navies of all other nations. If an English wooden war vessel had attempted to molest the American coasts one shot from any one of the numerous ironclads of the American navy striking its water line would have sunk it to the bottom, while the return fire of the wooden enemy would only have pockmarked the iron turret of the Monitor.

Thirty years have gone by and the situation is very different for the worse. The American navy is good as far as it goes, but it does not go nearly far enough. There is not sufficient of it as yet for coast defense purposes. Protection must be insured by forts armed with heavy guns and handled by men who have been trained to use them.

The English have four strong naval stations from which they can operate against our Atlantic seaboard. They have Halifax, the Bermudas, Jamaica, and St. Lucia. The last three of these cannot be attacked successfully without a powerful fleet. In the event of war with Great Britain the United States would have to deal with an enemy occupying strong positions near our coast; near Boston and New York, and along our Southern coast New Orleans and Galveston would not be safe.

The Americans have no coast defenses in Puget Sound, while the English have a strong one.

On the long Canadian frontier this country has only two or three small forts, armed with old-style guns.

This Congress now in session should make provision for the manufacture and placing of the necessary number of high power guns and for the construction of the forts needed for the defense of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard cities and of the Northern frontier. Fortifications should be erected at once which will enable the Americans to command the St. Lawrence and keep English gunboats out of Ontario and the other lakes.

The plans for all, or nearly all, of these fortifications were made long ago. Only the inexcusable remissness of previous Congresses has prevented their being carried out. There must be no more delays. This Congress must order the work begun and to be pushed with vigor, and must provide the means for carrying out these defensive works speedily.

The proper defense of our borders may cost a hundred millions. But that is nothing to their value to this country when needed to stand off foreign assailants. The safety thus secured will be worth tenfold more than the money spent. While the needed funds can be obtained by the sale of bonds, it is better to increase the revenues, as that will enhance the national credit and enable the government to borrow money at very cheap interest. Therefore Congress should not merely attempt to provide revenue to cover current deficiencies, but should furnish enough to cover new and necessary expenditures for national defense. This country must not depend for power upon national servility and humiliation.

THE BANKS AND THE TREASURY.

There is no doubt in financial circles at the East that the great majority of the banks in the New York clearing house are willing to help in making the coming bond issue a success. Neither is there any room to doubt that their coöperation will be most important, as they hold a considerable part of the gold that is in the country outside of the National Treasury, and can make their influence felt in the control of the movement of gold between the United States and Europe. The idea is that the government should issue 100 millions of the bonds and the banks shall stand ready to take the whole issue, if necessary, paying for them in gold. Not more than 50 millions of this, and perhaps less, need be paid for at once. The proceeds of the remainder could be allowed to rest on deposit with the banks, the government holding the bonds as security. The New York banks have in their vaults only about 80 per cent of the gold that would be called for under this arrangement; but responses have been received from interior banks, which indicate that subscriptions from that source would be sufficient in amount to insure the success of the loan.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which reports this state of facts, says the total stock of gold in the banks of the United States is estimated at about 150 millions, with an annual supply of 50 millions from the mines and an uncertain amount derivable from imports. Doubtless if all this gold could be insured a free circulation, instead of being held in comparatively useless hoards, it would be sufficient for the purposes of the contemplated operation, but the avoidance of stagnancy in its use would be an imperative condition of success. If the Treasury and the banks can make common cause on the matter of the supplying and using of gold, the banks raising the rate of discount in cases of unusual pressure for export, as the Bank of England does, they could control the situation, and, as the J. C. says, "the more fully they afford mutual assistance to each other the less is the liability to monetary derangements." If this principle of coöperation had been intelligently maintained for the last two years there need not have been any borrowing to maintain the reserve, so far as the exporters were concerned; but it is difficult to see how the deficiencies of revenue could have been met otherwise than by drawing on that reserve fund.

It well may be supposed that the lack of harmonious action on the part of the banks has tended to increase the lack of confidence on the part of European bankers in the last two years and to increase the drain. If they had seen that the moneyed institutions of this country were disposed to act together to meet the difficulty they would have attached less importance to the vagaries of the free silverites, and otherwise would have been less anxious to take away from us the gold, which would earn more for them here than if in their own possession. Indeed, they probably would have wanted to send their gold here for investment or lending, instead of drawing on us for more than we wished to part with.

A GREENBACK DELUSION EXPLODED.

It is stated by those who are conversant with the views of Congressmen that no bill retiring the greenbacks can pass. They say that no matter if provision is made for gold redemption of the greenbacks (which they are not taking any certain steps to accomplish), yet those notes must be reissued and keep on being paid out again as fast as they are received at the Treasury.

The argument used in favor of such endless-chain reissue is the greenbacks represent 346 millions of money and circulate in the hands of the people without costing them anything for interest. It is claimed that if the greenbacks were redeemed and canceled the 3 per cent bonds sold for that purpose would cost the government more than 10 millions a year, by which amount the taxes for paying the interest on our indebtedness would have to be increased.

The fallacy of this reasoning is easily shown. For the last seventeen years the people have been paying 4 per cent interest on the bonds sold which provided the 100 millions of gold to secure the redemption of the greenbacks when presented. There is four millions per year, or at the rate of nearly 1¼ per cent, that has been paid to keep the greenbacks in circulation at par ever since 1878. Since the present administration came into power bonds for 162 millions more have been sold at 4 per cent, avowedly for the purpose of maintaining the greenback redemption reserve. That makes a total of 262 millions of bonds sold the interest on which amounts to 10½ millions a year, or more than 3 per cent on the whole volume of greenbacks, and President Cleveland is about to issue still another lot of bonds for the purpose of getting gold to redeem the reissued greenbacks. If we should stop now we have a greenback currency of less than 350 millions costing 10½ millions per year to keep it at par, and the coming 50-million bond issue will raise the total interest to 12 millions per annum, which amounts to more than the average interest on the bonds required to secure national bank note circulation.

With these facts staring them in the face how can members of Congress and other presumably well informed men claim that it is not costing the country anything to keep the greenbacks in circulation? They are the most expensive form of currency and threaten to become more and more so each year, for in spite of the enormous expense already entailed the gold reserve in the Treasury has run down to two-thirds of the required 100 millions, and it looks as if it will need frequent renewals, at least during the remainder of Cleveland's term of office. Suppose the government has to keep on putting out 100 millions of bonds a year to redeem greenbacks, that will be an addition of four millions per annum to the interest on our national debt.

We are now at the point where the maintenance of the greenbacks as currency is costing us more than the use of the currency issued by the banks on the security bonds they hold. We are at the place where one of two things is sure to happen. Either we shall have to sell more bonds and add the principal and interest to the national debt, or the government will fail to sell its "coin" bonds at par for gold under the terms of the law, and all the gold in the Treasury will be swept out, rendering it necessary for the government to suspend specie payments, as the word "specie" was understood at the time the first 100 millions was borrowed for the redemption of the greenbacks. In the latter case the greenbacks would drop to a discount, carrying the Sherman notes down with them, and gold would go to a premium and then disappear from circulation, the cheaper silver notes crowding it out.

That is just the point for which the 16 to 1 silver extremists and Populists have been working like demons to reach. The greenbacks would prove to be the dearest possible kind of "money" that ever could be devised for use by the American people, costing not merely 3 per cent interest, but far more than 100 per cent a year of the total face value of this paper issue by the harm to business which the slump would cause and the panic which would ensue.

THE EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

The House did something yesterday which is new in Congressional history. It passed a tariff bill the day it was introduced. That is lightning legislation for fiscal emergency.

The tariff measure which was adopted yesterday is, according to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, for revenue and not for protection. It is one the features of which can be described in a few words. Except for a few articles it is the antipodes of Col. Morrison's famous "horizontal" bill. His was a straight 20 per cent ad valorem cut. This is a horizontal raise.

The duties on all the articles in all the schedules except those covering wool and woolens, sugar, and wood and wooden manufactures are advanced 15 per cent. This is subject to the condition that in no case must the duties exceed those collected under the McKinley law.

Sugar is left as it is, at 40 per cent ad valorem. Raw wool is required to pay a duty equivalent to 60 per cent of that imposed by the McKinley law. Most woolen manufactures are required to pay 60 per cent of the specific duties of the old law, but carpets will have to pay the specific duty of the old law in addition to the ad valorem duty of the present one.

Imported lumber is taken off the free list and required to pay 60 per cent of the McKinley duties. Lumber and wool are the only free list articles which are made dutiable. Therefore salt and a number of agricultural products are not affected by yesterday's legislation.

The bill has now gone to the Senate, where delay is the rule and speed the exception. The Senate has unlimited debate instead of a closure to shut it off. And worst of all, that body is controlled by men who are opposed to any measure which they think will support the credit of the government at 100 cents on the dollar. If they believe that the forty or fifty millions of revenue it is estimated this bill will produce will make it any easier for the government to maintain gold redemption of its demand notes, meaning greenbacks, and prevent a slump to a silver standard of money that then would be worth but 50 cents on the dollar, they will be against this measure. They are for depreciated money. The worse it is the better it suits them. They prefer 50-cent dollars to 100-cent dollars for paying debts. A five-cent dollar would please the Populist element ten times more than 50-cent dollars. Their beau ideal of a dollar is one which is worth about 1 cent on the dollar in liquidation of debts incurred in money worth 100 cents per dollar.

With such men in the Senate it is hard to predict the fate of the tariff bill or to guess when its fate will be determined.

WHY SHOULD ENGLAND BE THE JUDGE?

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

> In Venezuela we are not attempting "to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud" a republic. We are only enforcing our own legitimate claims to territory which we took over from the Dutch while the Monroe doctrine was yet unborn. We are demanding reparation for an outrage to our flag such as no great State can overlook. So far from being "aggressive land grabbers" we are resisting the aggression of others.

England is an interested party. She claims the ownership of a large tract of territory which Venezuela has always said belonged to her. In every private contest over land the plaintiff declares vehemently that he is in the right. But he is not permitted to act as judge in his own case and proceed to evict the defendant by force of arms.

Yet that is what England says she has a right to do. She will not leave the decision of the question to an impartial judge, but says that her belief, real or assumed, as to the merits of the controversy must be law. The United States says "No." It says that the question is one which should be referred to arbitration, as boundary and other disagreements between this country and Great Britain have been settled.

Unless England proceeds on the assumption that she is always, inevitably, in the right she cannot properly refuse arbitration. She cannot do so decently when the dispute is one between her, a strong nation, and Venezuela, a weak one.

The United States would not dream of intervening if the question were one of territory in Europe, Asia, or Africa. England may pick a quarrel with the King of Ashantee or Siam or Belgium, and this country will say nothing. But the case is different when the territory in controversy lies on this side of the ocean.

The United States does not say, however, that Venezuela is wholly right or England entirely in the wrong. It demands only that the rights of the two parties shall be determined in a legitimate manner, so that if England is entitled to any or all of the territory she claims that fact may be shown in some other way than her mere assertion.

GEN. MILES IS ALL RIGHT.

A Washington dispatch says that the President and Secretary of War are thinking of censuring Gen. Miles for his "indiscreet talk" in a recent lecture at Philadelphia in regard to the weakness of the country.

If Gen. Miles were to go over the country lecturing on this subject and neglecting other matters he would deserve to be "called down," but he has done nothing as yet for which he should be censured. As one American citizen he has told millions of other American citizens some facts of which they should not be kept in ignorance. The coast defenses are in a wholly insufficient condition to protect our ports. The people ought to know it. If neither the President nor the Secretary of War has had the courage to tell them the facts it is much to Gen. Miles' credit that he did have the courage to speak out in meeting. He is a man who fought his way up to the top from the ranks of the volunteer army, and is not a slave to the theory that an officer should not open his mouth about matters which are of vital importance to his fellow countrymen.

It is to be hoped that what Gen. Miles has said will stir up the people to the necessity of immediate action. They know he is not an alarmist or seeking to make things seem worse than they are, but is telling the naked, disagreeable truth. Therefore the people should bring pressure to bear on their Congressmen and demand of them that they at once attend to a long neglected duty and give the country better guns, more ironclads and soldiers and sailors, and lose no time about it.

PLANS OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

While the residents of Havana are evidently much disturbed over the near approach of the Cuban army it is certain that the revolutionists have not the least intention of making an attack on that city and have no hope of capturing it. They have no artillery and they probably have not men enough. It would be dangerous for them to risk a battle and the possibilities of a defeat at a distance from their strongholds.

The Cubans are simply making a raid. They are imitating the tactics of Sheridan when he made the Valley of Virginia, which had been the granary of the Confederates, so barren that "a crow flying through it had to take his rations with him."

The Cubans are laying waste the rich sugar plantations at the western end of the island between Matanzas and Havana, and are thereby cutting off Spanish revenues. Spain herself is practically bankrupt and is waging war against Cuba with money obtained from Cuban products, of which sugar is the chief.

If the sugar plantations cease to produce it will be impossible for their owners to pay taxes. Then Spain will cease to have money with which to carry on her unholy war. The insurgent chiefs announced their policy some weeks ago. They deplored the campaign of devastation they were about to engage in, but said it was necessary in order to deprive the Spaniards of the sinews of war.

When Gen. Campos goes in pursuit of the enemy he will find that he has carried out his program and departed. It will not be long, however, if the insurgents continue to gain ground at the rate they have been doing, before the Spaniards are cooped up in Havana and one or two other seacoast cities.

THE BEET SUGAR MEN COMPLAIN.

The President of the American Beet Sugar Association is inconsolable because the Committee on Ways and Means has not recommended an increase of the duty on sugar while it has on most other articles. He does not grieve over this failure to raise the duty because the government will lose some revenue, but because the interest he represents will not get more bounty than the 40 per cent ad valorem it now receives.

According to this person "the American producers of beet sugar are struggling for existence, and an increased duty on raw sugar is the only practical method of stimulating the industry." He is "surprised to note the action of the Ways and Means committee in not protecting the sugar producers" while others are looked after, etc. He neglects to state that the cane sugar producers have been coddled for three-quarters of a century and have not yet furnished an ounce on the pound of this country's consumption.

The cane and beet sugar men are protected by a 40 per cent duty, which seems pretty high, although not as high as the 2 cents a pound bounty taken out of the Treasury for them. They got under the McKinley law of 1890 that much, believed by many to be an unconstitutional donation to them. But it is quite enough to enable them to get along better than the growers of wheat, corn, oats, and cotton, who get no bounty out of the taxpayers. They have not been crushed by the change from an unconstitutional bounty to the large protection a 40 per cent revenue duty affords them out of the pockets of the consumers.

Congress should pay no attention to these selfish complaints, but leave the sugar duty, which is quite high enough, as it is. The tax on beer, however, should be raised, so that that intoxicant, consumed by only a fourth or a fifth of the population at the most, may be made to pay as much per cent as sugar, a real necessity of life, which is consumed by all the people.

If the duty on sugar were increased the Treasury would not be benefited for months. For the trust would import at once all it could buy. As for the cane and beet sugar producers of this country, they would advance immediately the price of all the sugar they had on hand and the government would not get a cent of it. They and the trust would be the beneficiaries of a higher duty and the whole American people the losers. The demand is unreasonable and wrongful.

ALTGELD AND HIS ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

It is generally understood that Adjutant-General Orendorff has tendered his resignation. The reason assigned is that he has incurred the enmity of Gov. Altgeld by saying a good word for President Cleveland.

When the President's Venezuelan message was sent to Congress the malignant Altgeld scoffed at it and said it was "a complete back-down." Gen. Orendorff said that "the President's message is a strong presentation of the Monroe doctrine," and "even the consideration of the abandonment of the President's position on the Monroe doctrine would be untenable and unpatriotic."

Naturally Altgeld looked on this as "insubordination" and "gross disrespect." For he had said that the President's position was untenable and not warranted by the Monroe doctrine. Altgeld thinks it outrageous for a subordinate to have opinions differing from his own, especially as regards Cleveland. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Governor and the Adjutant-General are not the friends they used to be. This makes one think more highly of the latter.

All persons who hold places under Altgeld will please take notice that it is dangerous to give public expression to patriotic sentiments. If they want to keep the places they have or get better ones they must abuse Cleveland and insist that Lord Salisbury is right.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Announcing Itself.

"Ethel, young Mr. Spoonamore is coming again this evening, is he not?"

"Y—yes, mamma."

"He has made love to you, my daughter, has he not?"

"W—why, yes, mamma."

"And you have encouraged him?"

"Yes."

"Where is your engagement ring, may I ask?"

(Listening) "I—I think I hear it at the door, mamma."

Not the Same Baby.

When baby was sick they gave her a rubbing,
When baby was grimy they gave her a scrubbing,
When baby got older, a doll made of nankin,
And when she was naughty they gave her a spankin'.

Something More Specific Wanted.

"This affair took place Christmas night, did it?" said the detective.

"Yes, sir."

"And the man you speak of passed you on the street next morning?"

"He did."

"Was there anything peculiar in his appearance?"

"Yes, sir. He wore a bright new necktie."

"Shucks. So did everybody else. Give me something more definite."

Saw None.

"Any train in sight?" inquired the hurrying suburbanite.

"None that I. C.," replied the suburbanite who had been waiting.

Nothing More Natural.

The insurance editor came in with a new suit of clothes.

"Been at a fire?" sung out half a dozen of the other editors, with one voice.

His Best Impression.

"How do you sell this music paper?" asked the customer at the stationery store.

"I'm not certain about it," said the new clerk, "but I think we sell it by the choir."

Has Gen. Miles been telling unpleasant truths, or has he merely been talking too much?

Hot-headed Canadians who are making threats may as well understand that this country will take prompt measures to protect from foreign greed its only remaining Buffalo.

Probably Dr. Nansen has not the least idea of what he is missing.

A correspondent who writes anonymously on a postal card thinks "Prof. Garriott ought to be garroted for giving us such weather." The matter has been placed in the hands of an experienced detective.

Coming ably to the support of the New York World the esteemed Montreal Star offers to equip at its own expense a regiment of soldiers to fight Uncle Sam.

It will be necessary for Prof. von Holst to enlarge his pity so he can throw its protecting mantle over the ignorance of the whole country.

A word from Mr. Cleveland to the effect that he wouldn't take the Presidency for another term if it were flying across his line of vision at a distance of thirty yards and he had a good gun in his hands would have a tendency to reassure many timid patriots.

The esteemed English authors are in favor of peace and an international copyright.

That London editor who thinks there would be "another uprising in the South" in the event of war with England is right. It would be an uprising that would make his hair stand on end.

On the question of cheaper Congressional funerals Senator Peffer has apparently talked all his antagonists to a standstill.

The Hon. Reuben Kolb of Alabama will be obliged to anybody who will remove his disability to draw a Governor's salary.

The wonder is that anybody wonders at the swift disintegration of the Michigan avenue macadam. Sprinkling carts, rains, and narrow tires will wreak fell destruction on any pavement constructed of soft stone and stone dust.

It will save much time if Uncle Sam can give orders on Russia to his English creditors who are in a hurry for their gold.

When the New York Press quotes the saying, "A green Christmas makes a fat graveyard," as a warning to Great Britain, it is carrying the discussion too far. Keep off the grass of the cemetery, esteemed neighbor.

Probable editorial in Mr. Pulitzer's interesting paper after the excitement has subsided: "The terrible war so happily averted by the exclusive efforts of the World would have been the most frightful calamity in the history of the human race. On another page will be found fac-simile letters from the great men of England and America congratulating the World on its unparalleled achievement in preventing, by its unaided exertions, the unspeakable horrors," etc.

"Tomorrow being Xmas," states the Atchison Globe, "no Xper will be Xsued from this office. We Xish you a Xry Xmas." This Xactly Xpresses it.

It will not be necessary, we hope, for Uncle Sam to remind Venezuela that a little man who struts around with a chip on his shoulder in the presence of an overgrown slugger gives out to the beholders the impression that he also carries a block of wood just between and above both shoulders.

The Rev. Sam Jones is about to open a campaign at Atlanta. After several months of Midway the city ought to be in a condition to receive much benefit from a month or two of Mr. Jones.

As to the new woman's real struggle in politics, let her wait till she encounters Mr. Quay's maled hand.

In the matter of news pertaining to its doll distribution The Tribune achieved a clean scoop on nearly all its valued contemporaries.

Our venerable relative John Bull is not after the entire Orinoco. All he wants is the "rino" part of it.

From the point of view of the night editors the war has already been terribly destructive.

PERSONALS.

Prof. Dyche, the distinguished naturalist, is entirely self-taught. When 13 years old he had not yet learned the alphabet.

Yvette Guilbert, the French celebrity, is responsible for the latest fashion of wearing long black gloves with evening dress. It is all the go in New York.

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce has decided to raise $100,000 by popular subscription for the University of Rochester as an inducement to President Hill to remain at the head of the institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul von Gontard, whose highly illuminated wedding at St. Louis has been reported in all the newspapers, are attracting favorable attention at Washington, where they are spending the early days of their honeymoon.

When Gov. Frank Brown retires as Chief Executive of Maryland he will devote his time to the affairs of the Baltimore Traction company, of which he is President, and May 1 next he will sail for Europe on an extended tour.

The wife of Senator Stewart has given up trying to ride a bicycle and has given her wheel to her married daughter. Mrs. Carlisle, wife of the Secretary, rides well, and may be seen on her wheel in Washington nearly every pleasant afternoon.

Col. C. A. Lincoln, a poor farmer of Cowley County, Kas., and said to be a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, has suddenly become a Populist leader. He has made dates for 100 meetings in schoolhouses in Bourbon County. He assumes the characteristics of "Old Abe."

Lord Salisbury is a vastly rich man. He received $1,000,000 for his property in the Strand, he derives an immense income in the shape of untaxed ground rents in London and in the country, and while in office as Prime Minister he receives the pay attached to the office, and while out of office the pension of an ex-Cabinet Minister.

Mrs. Reed, wife of the Speaker of the House, will not go out in society this winter, because of the death of her mother, which occurred last summer. Mr. Reed's daughter, who is a sweet-looking blonde, was "out" last winter, and will be among the gay set this year. At the capital the family live at the Shoreham, a hotel which they have made their headquarters for years.

The new American Duchess will be presented at court "on her marriage" next season by either her grandmother-in-law or her mother-in-law. The former, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, is now staying at Branksome Dene, the place of her son-in-law, Lord Wimborne, near Bournemouth, and her mother-in-law, the Marchioness of Blanford, is, with her daughters, at her town house in Lowndes Square.

CURRENT OTES.

Girls and billiard-balls kiss each other with just about the same amount of real feeling.—Truth.

With all his experience the barber had to employ another man to shingle his roof.—Boston Transcript.

Maude—"You wouldn't know my beau now if you met him." Nell—"Why, has he changed so much as that?" Maude—"That isn't it exactly. I've changed him."—Philadelphia Record.

Financier (with several unmarried daughters)—"If you marry my oldest daughter I'll count the debt settled." Youngman-about-town—"Surely, the amount is not so great as that."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mrs. Bacon—"The man up-stairs is all the time missing money. His wife takes it out of his pocket while he's asleep." Mrs. Egbert—"Doesn't he suspect her?" "O, no; he's a professional mind-reader."—The American.

Jones—"Tomorrow will be the first Sunday of the year, and I propose to commence the new year by going to church." Mrs. Jones—"You had better take me with you." Jones—"What for?" Mrs Jones—"You may need somebody to identify you."—Truth.

Wife—"I can remember the time when you followed me wherever I went; now you do not care to go anywhere with me. I never thought that your love would so soon grow cold." "Nonsense! A man doesn't run for a street car after he has caught it."—Boston Transcript.

Edith—"Harry is the most conceited man I ever met." Ethel—"What makes you think so?" "Why, he first asserts that I am the most adorable woman in the world, the most beautiful, intellectual, and in every respect a paragon, and then asks me if I do not love him."—Brooklyn Life.

"Henry!" "Yes, your Excellency." "I rather flatter myself that I stirred up the animals this time." "You did, indeed, sire." "Still, Henry, there's one thing that worries me." "What is that, sire?" "I am afraid that Bayard will step over to Salisbury and apologize for me and Monroe."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Springfield Republican (Ind.) thinks that the advice that the President declare himself on the third term matter is "good."

If, as Secretary Carlisle maintains, the revenue is sufficient, why does he ask for the power to make bond issues at will?—New York Press.

James A. Gray has withdrawn from the fight for the United States Senatorship from Maryland and this is thought to better Representative Wellington's chances.

Had the silver men set a snare for the President they could not have devised one so full of danger and disaster as that spun by the gentleman from Massachusetts.—Louisville Post (Dem.)

The Democratic party is not likely to die, but simply to remain in a minority. As Speaker Reed once observed, "There must always be a tail to the procession."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The experience of last week has been a forcible demonstration of the real and only source of serious weakness in the financial system of the United States. It is to be hoped that its lesson will be learned and acted on.—New York Times.

It is a significant fact that with a national election less than eleven months away our Democratic brethren of the press are devoting most of their valuable time and space to discussing the various Republican Presidential candidates.—New York Advertiser.

The public declaration of State Senator McCarroll of Dauphin County, Pa., in favor of J. Hay Brown for United States Senator is very generally taken as indicating Mr. Cameron's choice of a successor. Senator McCarroll represents Mr. Cameron's home county in the Legislature and it was to him that Mr. Cameron addressed the letter announcing that he would not again be a candidate.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, asks, with much apparent interest, "What would happen to the earth's center of gravity if Mr. Bryan of Nebraska and 'young Mr. Bailey of Texas' should chance to meet in the same spot?" The question is purely abstract, because there is no possibility that the dreadful situation proposed can occur. The Hon. William Jennings Bryan cannot meet anybody in any spot. Wherever he is, he occupies that particular wherever. Blizzards tear out their whiskers and avoid him. Comets turn tail and flee. Earthquakes take double doses of bromide of potassium and try to regain confidence. Fires put themselves out at the sight of him, and panics view him with alarm. The cholera cures itself; the lightning gets out an insurance policy; the Populist stops his wheels and trembles into silence. And yet it is hard to imagine that any proceedings of his can have any effect upon the center of gravity. The center of humor might more easily be shifted.—New York Sun.

Von Holst a Blue Light.

Prof. Von Holst, the author of a so-called Constitutional History of the United States, written in mixed metaphors and sentences inextricable, from the point of view of a doctrinaire Federalist New England hunker of 1815, is naturally opposed to the American view of the Venezuelan question. He is a blue light now, as he would have been a blue light in 1815, and is a type of the college professor who dries up his brains in libraries and borrows his opinions from the [illegible] literary [illegible] by [illegible].—New York Sun.

MAKES A GOOD SPEECH.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S BRILLIANT ADDRESS IN LONDON.

She Stands Up Before Hundreds of Distinguished Men and Women of England and Captures Them with Her Eloquence—Suffered from "Stage Fright," but Quickly Recovered—Says She Was Born in England, but Is Mother of Two American Sons.

Mrs. Burnett has been for years one of our most successful authors and one of our most successful playwrights; now she has added a third laurel. She had not been on her feet a minute, returning thanks for the way in which her health had been received as the guest of the evening at the New Vagabond dinner, given to her in London, ere it was obvious to everybody that she was a born orator.

In her grace of pose and delivery, in the soft-measured voice and distinct enunciation, which made every word audible in such a huge room as the King's Hall, no less than in the happy, well-rounded phrases, in which, beginning with humor, she passed gradually to eloquence and deep feeling, she showed a singular oratorical gift. Thus the London newspapers say.

Three or four hundred people sat down to this dinner. Sarah Grand, Helen Mathers, John Strange Winter, I. Zangwill, Jerome K. Jerome, Joseph Hatton, Moncure D. Conway, Anthony Hope were some of the lions gathered to do her honor over the startling success of her new book.

Mrs. Burnett was not let off from a speech on the score of her being a woman. She said:

"When Mr. Douglass Sladen came to convey to me your kind invitation, I think I turned pale. I said to him: 'My dear Mr. Sladen, but I am a totally unworthy object. Dinner parties should be given to illustrious ladies who are able to "rise to reply" when beautiful remarks are made to them. I could not, I am incapable. I could not totter to my feet and utter ten consecutive words. I should burst into floods of tears and retire ignominiously under the table.' Whereupon—with that infinite subtlety which is ever the weapon of the viper man—he began to flatter me.

"He artfully suggested all sorts of agreeable specious things—he even intimated that the Vagabond club wanted to give a dinner to me—not to an illustrious lady. Upon which I became so pleased with myself, and so inflated, that I coyly succumbed."

Speaking of the indefiniteness of the country of her birth Mrs. Burnett said:

"I was born in England—all my people were English, even to the third and fourth generation—but I have been the mother of two American sons. That seems to give a country a sort of claim upon a woman, doesn't it? And it seems, too, to give the woman a sort of claim upon a country—to have given it two men. I have not yet presented my claim in the halls of Congress, but if I did it would be a large one. So, perhaps, it might be said that by my own birth I am an Englishwoman, but by the birth of my two boys I am an American."

Pedal Impediment.

"Why does he follow her so with his eyes?"

"I believe he has some difficulty with his feet."—Detroit Free Press.

Menu for Friday.

Breakfast.
Tomato toast with poached eggs. Bread and butter. Coffee.
Lunch.
Fried scallops. Potato straws. Bread and butter. Tea.
Dinner.
Tomato clam bisque.
Boiled fish, sauce Hollandaise.
Potatoes.
Portugal pudding with hard sauce.

Tomato toast with poached eggs—Place one-half can of tomatoes in a saucepan over the fire, add one-half teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful butter; boil ten minutes. In the meantime toast four slices of bread, butter them and lay them on a hot dish. Place a deep frying-pan with boiling water over the fire, add one tablespoonful white vinegar and one-half teaspoonful salt over the fire; as soon as it boils crack an egg, hold it close over the water and drop it into the boiling water; continue until four eggs are in the pan; draw the pan to side of stove, let it simmer and not boil until the white of egg is firm, then pour the tomatoes over the toast, place one poached egg on top of each and serve.

Tomato clam bisque—Place a saucepan with one fine chopped onion and one ounce of butter over the fire, cook five minutes without browning; add one tablespoonful of flour, stir and cook two minutes; add one-half can of tomatoes, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of sugar; stir and boil five minutes; add one-half pint boiling water and one-half teaspoonful beef extract; chop fine twelve hardshell clams, strain their liquor, add broth to the tomatoes in saucepan, cook ten minutes, then rub the bisque through a sieve, add one-half cupful of hot milk, and serve.

Boiled codfish—Procure two pounds of fresh codfish in one piece, lay the fish in a fish-kettle on strainer, cover with boiling water; add one heaping tablespoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a bouquet, one onion cut in slices, and small carrot. As soon as the fish begins to boil drain the kettle to side of stove and let it simmer, not boil, till the fish is done, which will take about fifteen minutes.

Portugal pudding—Grate the crust from half a small loaf of bread; when weighed there should be six ounces. Soak the bread in cold water; when soft inclose the bread in a towel and press out all the water; place a saucepan with one tablespoonful butter over the fire; add the bread; stir it for five minutes; transfer it to a dish. When cold mix it with the yolks of three eggs, two and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, two ounces stoned raisins, two ounces currants, the grated rind of half a lemon, one tablespoonful fine cut citron, and lastly the beaten whites. Butter a pudding form; sprinkle with bread crumbs; fill in the mixture, close tightly and boil one and a half hours. Care should be taken in boiling the pudding that the water reaches only one-third up the form. Serve with hard sauce.

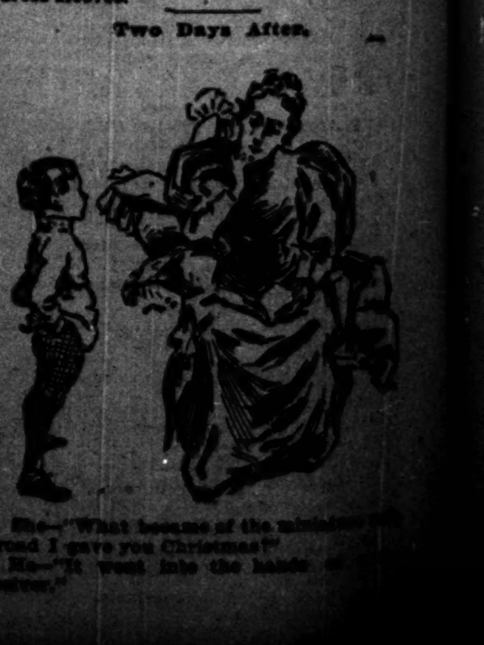
Not Married, After All.

A well-known professor of mathematics in an Eastern college is so completely absorbed in his profession that he is becoming more and more absent-minded every day. Not long ago he remarked to one of the students: "You see," explained the professor, gravely, "I wanted to take my wife out for a drive and give her some fresh air, but when I came to make preparations I suddenly remembered that I never had a wife."—Golden Days.

Big Sleeves Must Go.

There seems now to be very trustworthy foundation for the assertion that both skirts and sleeves have reached their utmost limit, and this being so, an inevitable reaction is likely to set in. Dressmakers and tailors however, are making their way very cautiously to such reduction, for it would be too grotesque after the extravagant volume of sleeves, especially if a sudden radical change put before us models as narrow and uncomfortably tight as they were formerly shaped. Still, those who recall the time when the enormous tournure went out may also remember the few daring spirits who first ventured forth in clinging garments, these, by very force of contrast, looking like animated broomsticks, the great majority of women still adhering to their preposterously distended skirts. It will be a matter of universal regret if fashion really elects to go to the other extreme in the shaping of dress sleeves.

Two Days After.



She—"What became of the miniature [illegible] road I gave you Christmas?"
He—"It went into the hands of [illegible]."

TOTS AT A MERRY FEAST

GERMANIA CLUB GIVES ITS ANNUAL CHILD'S PARTY.

Hundreds of the Little Folks Gather in the Splendid Home of the Organization—They Eat Goodies, Look At and Admire a Pretty Fairy Spectacle, and Then Get Presents from a Big Christmas Tree—Affair Ends with a Ball.

Of all the merry feasts with which the Germania Männerchor punctuates the year that which it yearly gives to the children at Christmas time is perhaps the merriest and certainly the prettiest.

For the thirty years the club has been in existence none can remember a year when the Weihnachtsfest was not given. Every year, too, endeavor is made to make the feast brighter and better than those that went before. This year all the arrangements were placed in the hands of a committee of the women of the club. These were:

Mrs. T. J. Bluthardt,
Mrs. A. Druiding,
Mrs. A. Fiedler,
Mrs. Julius Goldzier,
Mrs. E. G. Halle,
Mrs. J. P. Hand,
Mrs. Edward Koch,
Mrs. Theodore A. Kochs,
Mrs. H. Paepcke,
Mrs. F. Peters,
Mrs. Frank Roesch,
Mrs. Harry Rubens,
Mrs. G. L. Reimann,
Mrs. Max Stern.

Three events were provided by this committee for the amusement of the little folks—a fairy play in numberless acts and scenes, a children's banquet, and a dance. Besides these there were a wonderful Christmas tree and a box of candies for every child. At 5 o'clock the curtain was to rise, the programs advised, but it was fully two hours before that when the stream of children began to mount the wide staircases of the club and overflow into the big ball-room on the top floor. Elder sisters, aunts, and mothers, and not a few big brothers and jolly fathers came along, ostensibly to look after the little ones, but evidently just as anxious to see the sport as the smallest child there.

Give a Fairy Show.

Before the curtain rose 300 children were packed in the ball-room, while nearly as many "grown-ups" stood along the sides of the room and in the rear. A bell tinkled, the brown curtains parted, and the famous old fairy tale of "Snow-White and the Seven Dwarfs" was revealed to the delighted audience. The Schaumberg and Schindler German Dramatic company presented the play. The Princess, Snow-white, captured the little ones' hearts at once, and whenever the magic mirror told the Queen she was indeed beautiful but Snow-white was a thousand times prettier, their delight was not to be concealed. But when the wicked Queen drove little Snow-white into the woods and she came into the house of the dwarfs they were in sorrow. Then came the seven dwarfs, Blick, Pick, Knick, Dick, Nick, Strick, and Schick, and from that moment the children were more than content. When the magic comb threw the Princess into a deep sleep, they knew the dwarfs would help her out. Blick especially, played by Isabella Grobecker, was a capital impersonation.

There were many short scenes in swift succession from the palace to the dwarf's hut. Lillian Schols danced serpentine and fancy dances in the intervals. There was trouble again when the Princess was locked away as dead in the crystal casket, with the dwarf weeping around, and final joy when the bearers stumbled, the bit of magic apple fell from her lips, and she came to life again and was married to Prince Goldland.

Then the curtain rose for the last time, and there was a sparkling Christmas tree with the seven dwarfs clustered about and above it, with big silver horns, and singing "O, Tannenbaum!" in which everybody joined.

Then the band broke into a march and a grand procession swung once around the room and out to the banquet hall, where long tables filled with good things were waiting clearance by tiny fingers.

Meanwhile the chairs were cleared away, the palace of the Princess Snow-white was converted into a band stand, and when the supper was finished a dance was begun, interrupted only for the distribution of candy in dainty boxes.

The officers of the club, President Theodore Brentano, Vice-President Herman Peterson, Treasurer E. S. Dreyer, and Secretary Gustave Uhrlaub, said, as they have said many times before, it was the best celebration the club ever held.

Names of the Children.

Among the children at the feast were:

Pauline Edrer,
Mabel Wahl,
Stella Glogauer,
Paula Glogauer,
Virginia Liskemann,
Thea Freise,
Anna Schaller,
Lillie Schaller,
Minnie Peterson,
Caroline Peterson,
Anna Peterson,
Lizzie Peterson,
Alma Meyer,
Evelyn Adams,
Elsa Fikentscher,
May Reed,
Clara Lothholz,
Elsie Uhlendorf,
Ella Goldzier,
Gretchen Goldzier,
Vera Becker,
Wanda Youwie,
Louise Rintelman,
Lettie Rintelman,
Josephine Powers,
Frances Schaub,
Hedwig Otto,
Rosina Powers,
Vivian Simon,
Flora Schlojel,
Mabel Kehl,
Christina Gloechler,
Edna Gloechler,
Mollie Hoffman,
Edna Blum,
Tillie Heissler,
Mamie Thielen,
Tabitha Kellner,
Elvira Riebe,
Mattie Thomey,
May Spohr,
Amanda Ernst,
Cora Petrie,
Katherine Petrie,
Emily Piper,
Erna Ellich,
Louise Wilkie,
Florence Dreyer,
Eleanor Thielmann,
Elsie Loetz,
Maya Furthmann,
Alice Wescott,
Ebba Johnson,
Lydia Paepcke,
Alma Holinger,
Ella Schrader,
Stella Lepman,
Hortense Mayer,
Martina Peak,
June Parker,
Elsa Langrich,
Charlotte Langrich,
Elsa Kellner,
Martha Freise,
Ida Schrader,
Elsa Petersen,
Bertha Grommes,
Clara Brinkmann,
Estelle Bluthardt,
Alfred Weinsheimer,
Arthur Reiman,
Stanley Blum,
Arthur Ederer,
Fred Ehlich,
Dorothy Bluthardt,
Henrietta Classenius,
Elsie Wiedel,
Carola Brentano,
Johanna Brentano,
Ida Fritz,
Hedwig Fritz,
Marie Fritz,
Elsa Hollinger,
Elsie Borchardt,
Claire Popper,
Adele Popper,
Gertrude Popper,
Lydia Vocke,
Elsa Vocke,
Anna Junker,
Blanche Ernst,
Jessie Grommes,
Freda Grommes,
Olga Wetterer,
Alice Paepcke,
Marie Wetterer,
Benita Johnson,
Florence Taylor,
Thekla Johnson,
Rhea Johnson,
Elsie Hirt,
Vera Hirt,
Sophie Paepcke,
Margarita Meyer,
Edna Hess,
Lillie Schonlau,
Edna Vouwie,
Frances Bauman,
Nettie Bauman,
Alma Harz,
Hugo Goetz,
Winfred Volmer,
A. Ehman,
A. Druiding,
J. Furthmann,
Clarence Neymann,
J. True Stener,
Carl Cudell,
George Wolff,
Paul Baseler,
Paul Hirt,
Robert Bluthardt,
Anthony Junker,
Ernest Schlick,
Paul Wolff,
I. Bluthardt,
Clement Brinkmann,
Herman Weterer,
Ernst von Ammon,
William Vocke,
Alex. Kissinger,
Ira Hanson,
Archer Halle,
Harry Rubens Jr.,
Walter Kuhlmey,
Joseph Meyer,
Arthur Greiner,
Arthur Thielen,
Roy Schiess,
Arthur Haake,
George Haacke,
Eugene Kehl,

Richard Wahl,
Richard H. Powers,
Harry J. Powers Jr.,
Percy Freise,
Herman Wetterer.

The Other Guests.

Among the older persons were:

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brentano,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoffbauer,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Freytag,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Keil,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Calder,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Kellner,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bittig,
Mr. and Mrs. William Bittig,
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kuhlmey,
Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Berger,
Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mathaei,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement Brinkman,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baumann,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goetz,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hartz,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Hammermiller,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Huncke,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hand,
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blum,
Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rubens,
Mr. and Mrs. George Rintelman,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Schmidt,
Mr. and Mrs. William Vocke,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bopp,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Thorwart,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Leman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dole,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mayers,
Mr. and Mrs. N. Becker,
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. Schaub,
Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Schneider,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Brinkmann,
Mr. and Mrs. Ullrich,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Halla,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Meyenschein,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grommes,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Hecht,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Daubs,
Mr. and Mrs. Woltersdorf,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Bromolo,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wensheimer,
Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Bluthardt,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Druiding,
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Goldzier,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Halle,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Kochs,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Paepcke,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Peters,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Reimann,
Mr. and Mrs. Max Stern,
Mrs. Harry J. Powers,
Mrs. J. W. Gehrig,
Mrs. K. Klaner,
Mrs. A. Fiedler,
Miss Mary Halle,
Miss Anne Guertschow,
Miss Marie Klaner,
Miss Minnie Burke,
Miss Nellie Weadley,
Miss Josephine Faessler,
Miss Bella Vocke,
Miss Freda Vocke,
Miss Margaret Rinn,
Miss Bertha Rinn,
Miss Della Rinn,
Miss Herta Rubens.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS GIVE A CONCERT.

Union Christmas Entertainment at the Centennial Baptist Church.

A Christmas concert was given last evening by the Sunday-school of the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street. Upon invitation the members of the Ogden Avenue Baptist Sunday-school also took part.

The various numbers were acceptably rendered, and several encores were insisted upon by the large audience. Following the concert refreshments were served in the church parlors. The program was as follows:

PART ONE.

Organ—a. Offertoire in A Flat	Read
b. Pavolle from "Mignon"	Thomas
Miss Jessie R. Mudge, Organist.	
Words of Welcome from the Pastor	
Mettowee Mandolin Club	
Christmas Choir—Young ladies accompanied by S. S. Orchestra	Led by P. B. Kohlsaat
Recitation	Agnes Wheeler
Violin Solo	Rudolph Steffeck
Solo	Mrs. Louise Brehany

PART TWO.

Reading	Miss Hattie M. Tower
Mettowee Mandolin Club	
Chorus of Children	
Recitation	Marguerite Cox
Solo	Mrs. Emma Hodge
Christmas Choir	
Violin Solo	Henry Lingenberg

MRS. BOLLMAN'S SINGING PLEASES.

Elgin Woman Makes Her Debut in Chicago Musical Circles.

Prof. L. A. Phelps and five of his pupils gave a Christmas soirée musicale last evening in the parlor of the Chicago Beach Hotel. An audience which filled the room enjoyed the program and encored every number.

Mrs. Maud Fenton Bollman of Elgin, Ill., was the soprano soloist for the evening and made her début in Chicago musical circles. Mrs. Bollman has a voice of unusual quality as well as exceptional range. Professionals who have heard her sing predict for Mrs. Bollman brilliant success in operatic music. Her high notes are especially clear and bell like. The audience was so pleased with her first solo, an aria from "Lucia di Lammermoor," that the singer was encored and responded with such good taste that she was recalled a second time.

Prof. Phelps, assisted by Mrs. Bollman, soprano; Miss Thursia Mannatt, mezzo soprano; Mr. Frank Ormsby, tenor; Mr. Herman Sundean, baritone; and Mr. Frank Steele, basso, gave the following program:

Piano Solos—Turkish March	Rubinstein
Castagnette	Ketten
Mr. Phelps.	
Cavatina—Dio Possente, Dio d'Armor	Gounod
Mr. Sundean.	
Songs—"Ah! 'Tis a Dream"	Hawley
"Little Woman"	Bearend
Miss Mannatt.	
Song—"The Mountebank's Song"	Watson
Mr. Steele.	
Aria from "Lucia di Lammermoor"—Reynava nel Silenzio	Donizetti
Mrs. Bollman.	
Piano Solo—"Silver Springs"	Mason
Mr. Phelps.	
Cavatina from "Faust"—Salve Dimora Casta E pura	Gounod
Mr. Ormsby.	
Duet from "Don Giovanni"—La ci Darem	Mozart
Miss Mannatt, Mr. Steele.	
Waltz—"Se Saran Rose"	Arditi
Mrs. Bollman.	
Trio from "Faust"—Che Fate Cui Signor	Gounod
Mr. Ormsby, Mr. Sundean, Mr. Steele.	

MAKE BOGUS COIN IN THE PRISON.

Nest of Counterfeiters Unearthed by the Officials at Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 26.—Warden George of the State Penitentiary has discovered a nest of counterfeiters in the prison. A few days ago Jas. Holt, a twenty-one year man, passed a counterfeit nickel on Joe Debora, another convict. Debora told one of the guards about the money and an examination was made which resulted in the discovery of two pans of dies made of plaster paris. The dies were in the possession of James Ballou, sent from Laurel County in 1894 for nine years for train-wrecking. Ballou and Holt, when questioned, acknowledged that they had stolen the plaster of paris from the physicians' room of the prison hospital, and that they had made the dies themselves. The case will be put before the United States courts.

OFFICE IS DECLINED WITH THANKS.

Judge McCoy Refuses to Accept a Railway Commissionership.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—It was learned tonight from apparently good sources that Judge Ben McCoy of Oskaloosa will not accept the railway commissionership tendered him by Gov. Jackson, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Luke. Judge McCoy will not decline because of the alleged constitutional inhibition that a District Judge shall not hold any other office during the term for which he was elected, but because he has private affairs which interfere with his office. He is also credited with aspirations to succeed on the bench rather than on a mere State board.

Divorce Suit in Higginson Case.

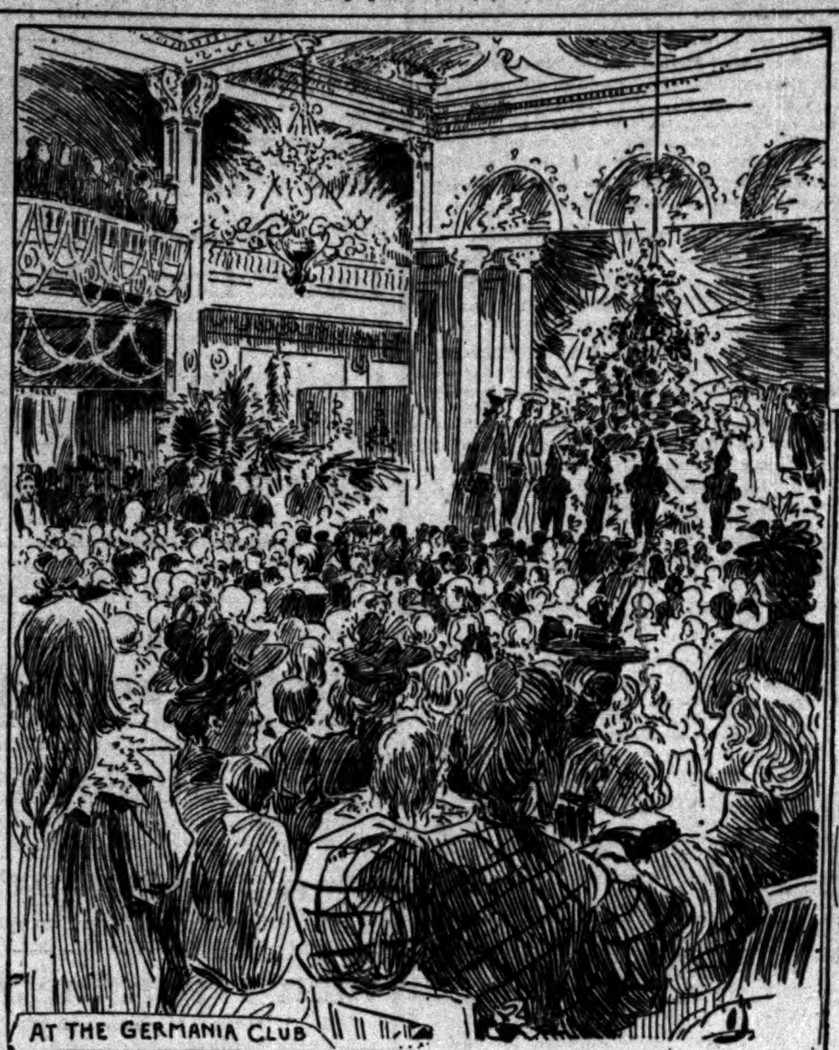
Boston, Mass., Dec. 26.—Libel for divorce was filed in the Suffolk County Superior Court today by R. L. Higginson against his wife, Julia B. Higginson. James W. Smith, with whom Mrs. Higginson is at present supposed to be in Italy, having eloped about a month ago, is named as co-respondent.

YOUNGSTERS AT A BALL.

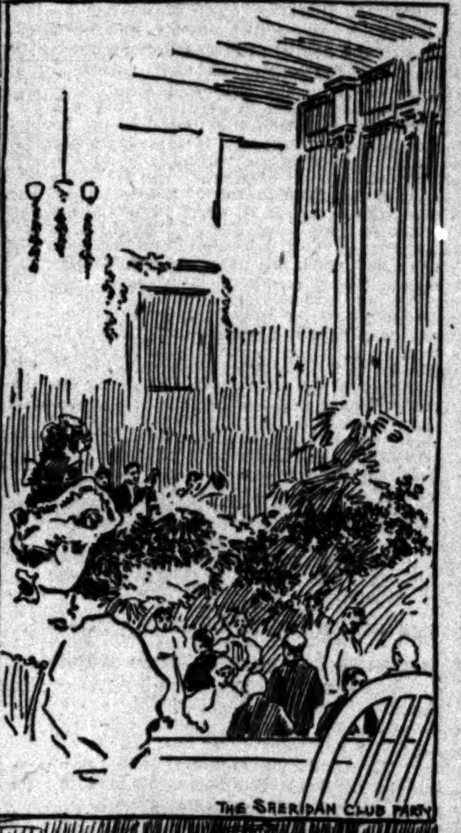
ILLINOIS CLUB GIVES ITS ANNUAL CHRISTMAS FUNCTION.

Housewarming Is a Splendid Success and the Crowds Come and Go All Day—First the Little Folks Have Their Time, Then Come the Youths and Young Women—Affair Winds Up with a Grand Ball for Members and Guests at Night.

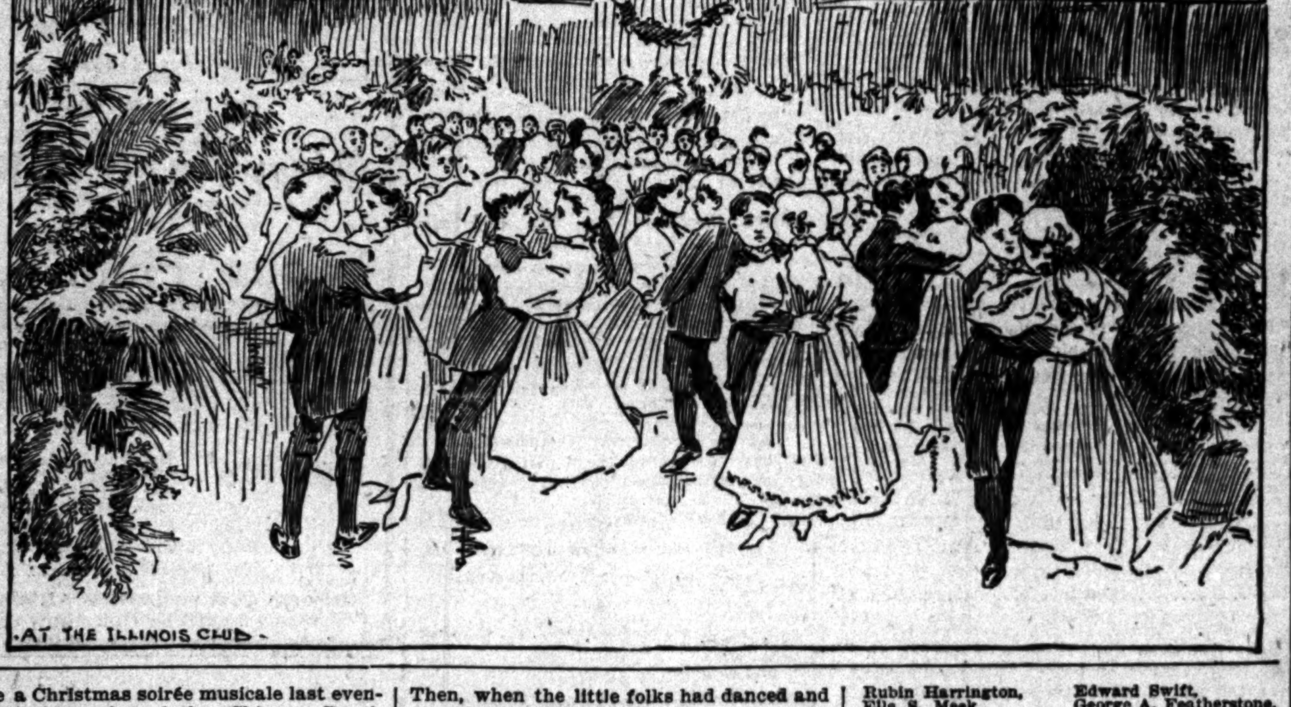
The annual Christmas house warming of the Illinois club was held yesterday. All day there was a carnival of feasting, dancing, and fun. Old and young were there, but the chief feature of the day's entertainment was that devoted to the children, the sons and daughters of members.



AT THE GERMANIA CLUB



THE SHERIDAN CLUB



AT THE ILLINOIS CLUB

Then, when the little folks had danced and played until they were tired the young women and youths were given a chance. The married folks came last.

Awnings were stretched in front of the club house in Ashland avenue and a line of carriages was kept on the move constantly depositing and receiving the coming and departing guests. Troops of little girls made a streak like the rainbow up and down the long flight of steps.

In the early afternoon they danced in the big ball-room which was draped with bunting and hung with Christmas greens. Between the dances Punch and Judy was performed. A mighty magician made them open their eyes wide and a ventriloquist talked from every corner of the room except where he himself stood. Little Louise Tabor Hibbard puckered up her baby lips and whistled tunes that turned every small boy green with envy.

In the billiard-rooms tables were piled with sweets and goodies and here flocked the children in platoons. They were not served by real waiters, but the young men of the club turned themselves into courtiers and ministered to the wants of their little guests.

These Were Waiters.

Those who waited on the little ones were:

Mr. Ulric King,
Mr. A. F. Solberry,
Mr. Samuel Carson,
Mr. B. W. Ripley,
Mr. F. S. Talbot,
Mr. William Rodager,
Mr. T. F. Mullvaney,
Mr. G. W. Farwell,
Mr. A. E. Pyott,
Mr. W. W. Norris,
Mr. C. M. Foskett,
Mr. W. F. Main.

When feet grew weary wraps were brought and little folks were wrapped up and taken home. Then the next set danced, and later the elders arrived in time to see the last cotillon of the young people, who were sent home at 11 o'clock. From 11 on the married people took the floor.

Some of the Guests.

Some of the young persons present were:

Blanche Peters;
Ethel I. Topper,
Louise St. John Booth,
Julia Holmes,
Hattie Taft,
May E. Shuce,
Agnes McMahon,
Vera McMahon,
Franc C. Taylor,
Edna L. Richolson,
Grace L. Hinckley,
Agnes Mullaney,
Emma I. Mason,
Ethel K. Maxwell,
Jennie I. Maxwell,
Roy Eaton,
Henrietta Keith,
Grace M. Henderson,
Bessie Elmes,
Trude Eirke,
Ralph Reed,
A. St. John Booth,
A. H. Holmes,
W. Holmes,
H. Holmes,
George P. Holmes,
P. E. Taft,
Alan McMahon,
Willie Tuttle,
Clyde Thompson,
R. Stanley Thompson,
Arthur B. Seaman,
Fred P. Seaman,
Roger K. Rogan,
George Mullaney,
Charles H. Mullaney,
George Mason,
Goodwin Brashan,
Marguerette Boerschtaub,
Lillian Artingstall,
Marion Aldrich,
May Aldrich,
Jessie Aldrich,
Ruby Gertrude Post,
Ella Louise Morrison,
May Bingham,
Jessie Bingham,
Adella Mayer,
Bessie McGul,
Mabel Hosking,
H. E. Gobel,
Jessie F. Elliott,
Beulah Clark,
Bessie Spry,
Mary Adelaide Pitken,
Helen Honoria Pitken,
Harietta M. Gobel,
Marion Holden,
Carl H. Stroker,
Allen B. Ripley,
Charles B. Rollins Jr.,
James H. MacMillan,
Florence Brett,
Ethel R. Haldin,
Catherine French,
Mabel Forbes,
Grace Forbes,
Ethel Cornell,
Cart Bingham,
Millard Bingham,
Sam Bingham,
Harry K. Stevens,
Allen Moyer,
Herbert T. McGiel,
Kenneth McGiel,
Rowald McGuill,
Arthur N. Hosking,
Charles G. Gobel,
Emery S. Elliot,
Lorenzo B. Elliot,
Daniel M. Elliot,
Charles S. Elliot,
John Spry,
Robbie B. Tatham,
John Wehman,
Mark Oliver,
Harold J. Newton,
Jennie Louise Barr,
Marjorie Barr,
Mai Blessing,
Ethel Weaver,
Margaret M. Williamson,
Eva Waters,
Elizabeth Waters,
Paul Oliver,
Jessie Waters,
Alice Talcott,
Laura M. Thomas,
Jeanie P. Stearns,
Geraldine D. Sloper,
Adelaide B. Solbery,
Joan Sennott,
Lona Strong,
Ruth Ripley,
Pauline Palmer,
Laid A. Peters,
Melby A. Peters,
Jennie D. Williamson,
John A. Williamson,
Arthur Fred Wells,
Harry L. Wells,
Percy A. Wells,
Warren M. Wells,
Rawleigh Warner,
James N. Rawleigh,
William Waters,
Lester C. Thomas,
Merrick I. Thomas,
Robert Virgle Titus,
Harold Earle Titus,
David P. Stranes,
James P. Soper Jr.,
Sidney S. Sennett,
Robert W. Stroker,

Jennie H. C. Chandler,
Elsie H. Stover,
Morris Salisbury,
George Salisbury,
Frederick A. Newton,
Arthur Mitchell,
Norton S. Hall,
George G. Hace,
Christy Brown.

Ruth Forbes,
Eldora Ellis,
Julia L. Dole,
Josephine H. Dole,
Nellie D. Bagle,
Grace Beek,
Florence Brown,
Grace L. Bradshaw,
Eugenie Bradshaw,
Agnes Bradshaw,
Mabel Birkhoff,
Mabel Busbey,
Grace Artingstall,
May Artingstall,
Sadie Artingstall,
Gerald Watson Hinkley,
David B. Graham,
Fred Forbes,
W. S. Bogle,
Frances Beek,
Charles E. Bashnell,
Edward J. Blair,
George Birkhoff,
John Artingstall,
William Artingstall,
Albert Y. Adcock,
Windsor F. Aldrich,
Junius Sterling Post,
Charles Eugene Post,
Cameron S. Morrison,
Nevin S. Morrison,
Theodore N. Morrison,
Ethel Lathan,
Florence Lathan,
Annie Lathan,
Bessie Stehman,
Grace Mitchell,
Alla Augusta Hall,
Marguerite N. Hall,
Irene W. Bussey,
Cornelia G. Bussey,
Marion Evans,
Louise Evans,
Alice Evans,
Eunice Eckhart,
Carrie Earle,
E. Lillian Thomas,
Maude E. Thomas,
R. W. Leonard,
James C. Leonard,
Otto J. Kravolec,
Emil G. Kravolec,
Robert A. Kravolec,
Ernest W. Kohlsaat,
G. E. M. Stone,
Albert J. Stone,
Lillian D. Schluttler,
Mabelle H. Lamb,
Anne Tichenor,
Nettie Wallace,
Jessie Wallace,
Lottie Loomis,
Webster Evans,
Paul Eckhart,
John Eckhart,
William Earle,
Harry W. Thomas,
John Farson Jr.,
Willie Farson,
Junior Chandler,
Wharville Salisbury,
Ernest Stone,
Snydan Stone,
Harold H. Stone,
Adolph Schluttler Jr.,
Peter Schluttler Jr.,
Grace McCarthy,
Helen Norris,
Katherine Norris,
Libbie A. Marshall,
Ursula G. Marshall,
Sadie F. Main,
Julia S. Main,
Elsie F. Main,
Alice Mark,
Lydia Mark,
Adelaide Maxwell,
Helen C. McGill,
Elsie M. Mortimer,
Laura F. Leonard,
Mary A. Lane,
[illegible] P. Lansing,
Ida A. Kravolec,
Kate King,
Mary B. Kohlsaat,
Lotta MacKrum,
Justin G. McCarthy,
Donald McCarthy,
Harry L. Marshall,
Clarence Mark,
Clayton Mark Jr.,
Harry W. Maxwell,
Augustus K. Maxwell,
Merting Maxwell,
G. G. McGill,
C. S. McGill,
Jay C. McGill,
Osborne Mortimer,
John C. Leonard,
E. S. Leonard,
Harry B. Melroy,
Will W. Melroy,
Henry P. Conkey,
Walter Conkey,
W. J. Maxley Jr.,
George T. Maxley,
Carlos K. Eckhart,
Percy B. Eckhart,
G. Herbert Taylor,
Smith B. Taylor,
Clifford Cutter,
Frank F. Austin,
Harry Choppell,
James S. Choppell,
Rubin Harrington,
Ella S. Meek,
Bessie Griswold,
Gladys Griswold,
Millie Wirke,
Alice Bradley,
Luella Pearson,
Ruth S. Stanford,
Mary Maude Avery,
Katteryn L. Avery,
Walter Schluttler,
Gordon Tichenor,
E. H. Clark,
A. S. Clark,
M. T. Clark,
Robert H. Ross,
James L. Wallace,
Harvey Wallace,
Edgar Wallace,
Frank Weeks,
Harry T. Weeks Jr.,
Fred H. Rising,
Phil A. Rising,
X. L. Garrott,
M. E. Garrott,
Maths. T. Clark Jr.,
Ralph Clark,
Warren Clark,
Brownie Clark,
Charles Griswold,
Charles Wirke,
W. C. McCauley,
Blanche McCauley,
Margaret Murphy,
John Murphy,
Hattie Murphy,
Mabel Maxley,
Lydia Maxley,
Margaret Maxley,
Hazel Eckhart,
Zoe Darrow,
Gruevien Scully,
Fargery Fritzer,
Perlie Swift,
Edith Swift,
Ethel Guert Foster,
Catherine French,
Clara B. Thomlinson,
Miss Sherwood,
Edward Swift,
George A. Featherstone,
Malcolm L. Wheeler,
Frank E. Wallis,
S. Albert Wallis,
Benson Talbot,
Maud D. Taylor,
Marjorie Wright,
Bessie M. Wright,
Emma Wright,
Jennie May Wallis,
Belle F. Wallis,
Lucile Talbot,
Gertrude Fulton,
Mary L. King,
Bessie Wood,
Evelyn Wood,
Lizzie F. McCambie,
Jessie Brown,
Harrete Bosley,
Abbie Burkhardt,
Mudied Sawyer,
Emma Clark,
Terter Fulton,
Clem Fulton,
Samuel Pirie Carson,
Walter G. Rodiger,
Roy M. Taskett,
George D. Taskett,
C. Cleon Taskett,
W. Elma Taskett,
Joe Wood,
Frankie B. McCaustic,
George Brown,
I. S. Jackson,
Maurice E. Bosley,
R. M. Burkhardt,
William Burkhardt,
Hanford Sawyer,
Emeline N. Spry,
Lulu Wood,
Cora B. Helen,
Mary Wheeler,
Marguerate Wheeler,
Lulu Woods,
Bert Woods,
Raymond C. Helen,
Harry Wheeler,
Birk Woods.

TWO KILLED IN A TRAIN COLLISION.

Three Others Injured on the Southern Railroad in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26.—In a head-on collision this morning near Chattahoochee, on the Georgia Pacific division of the Southern railroad, between two freight trains two firemen and a brakeman were killed, one engineer was perhaps fatally hurt, and three tramps received painful injuries.

The Killed.

SHELL, W. O., fireman.
WOOD, D., fireman.

The Injured.

Roberts, engineer.
Three tramps.

The colliding trains were the third section of No. 51, which was out-bound, and an extra freight, which was in-bound.

MILLING NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

Summary as Prepared by the Northwestern Miller.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—The Northwestern Miller gives the following summary of the week's milling news.

The flour output at three points last week, with comparisons, was:

	Dec. 21, 1895.	Dec. 22, 1894.
Minneapolis	278,910	81,445
Superior-Duluth	39,810	3,930
Milwaukee	35,255	36,500
Totals	353,975	121,875

At Minneapolis this week the output will drop to a point not exceeded in a long time, probably 230,000 barrels. Export shipments were 77,500 barrels, against 88,975 for the week before and 13,400, in 1894. Feed is quiet, with less Western demand, and prices about steady. Recent export sales have made red dog and low grades a little firmer.

PLANS OF THE ILLINOIS POPULISTS.

Time for Fixing State Convention Is Postponed at the Conference.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Many Populists met here today with members of their State Central committee to perfect plans for the coming campaign. Subcommittees on finance and on the place of holding the State convention were appointed to report tomorrow the time of holding the State convention was postponed until the National committee meets at St. Louis Jan. 17.

PARTY FOR LITTLE ONES.

SHERIDAN CLUB GIVES ITS FOURTH CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Children Invade the Club-House and Dance and Romp and Feast Until They Are Tired—Santa Claus Comes Down a Chimney and Gives Them Presents—Women Members of the Club Help to Entertain the Tiny Guests—Those Who Were There.

The members of the Sheridan club gave their fourth Christmas party to children last evening. The club-house was decorated in accordance with prescribed custom, large wreaths of holly and festoonings of evergreen adorning the ball and supper rooms.

Fitzgerald's orchestra played the opening march at 7 o'clock, in which 400 children joined. Following a two-step and waltz a cotillon was led by Prof. A. E. Bournique.

Santa Claus made his appearance through a cleverly devised chimney, which had been arranged above a grate, and lavishly distributed all sorts of toys to the little ones.

The reception committee was composed of:

Mr. Michael Cudahy,
Mr. A. D. Plamondon,
Mr. Edward Baggot,
Mr. M. D. Flavin,
Mr. T. H. Keeley,
Mr. George Cooke,
Mrs. J. E. Baggot,
Mrs. James Conlin,
Mrs. J. P. Bowles,
Mrs. J. W. Trainor,
Mrs. Thomas Gahan,
Mrs. John Clare,
Mrs. E. Baggot,
Mrs. J. J. Cashin,
Mrs. William Ebert,
Mrs. Will Carey,
Mrs. J. B. Jenkins,
Miss Helen Doyle,
Miss Madge Quirk,
Miss Coina Hennesy,
Miss Kate Keeley,
Miss Irene Cooke,
Miss Mollie Lydon,
Miss Mamie Carney,
Miss Silvia Tomilson.

The little girls wore the brightest colors and laughed and chatted with their youthful escorts with all of the vivacity and ease of coquettes of 20. Yet their ages were betrayed upon the arrival of Santa Claus; assumed dignity vanished and they relaxed into the little children of the nursery. They were not too young to then realize youth was at a premium, and the smallest one among them stood the best show of getting the biggest box of candy.

Included in the list of children present were:

Kittie Kochersperger,
Bessie Newton,
Clara Juseson,
Irene Flavin,
Helen Flavin,
Elen Flavin,
Agnes Stenson,
Edith Leonard,
Josephine Crilly,
Mary Espert,
Jessie Healy,
Louise Bassett,
Gwendolin Wood,
Lillian Griffiths,
Frances Snawell,
Marguerite Jenkins,
Charlotte Cooke,
Marion Donohue,
Nettie Donohue,
Agnes Bulger,
Bessie Murphy,
Edythe Ebbert,
Mattie Ebbert,
Nellie Ebbert,
Mary Kinny,
Lorrette Kinny,
Alice Flandy,
Nannie Sanders,
Maggie Duffin,
May Duffin,
Dolly Birmingham,
Mary Boyle,
Josie Sullivan,
Florence Sullivan,
Antonette Carey,
Genie Foley,
Birdie Foley,
Frank Carey,
Clarence Cary,
John F. Keeler,
George Foster,
Raymond Foster,
Simon Luby,
Willie Luby,
Robert Fitzpatrick,
George Kelly,
William Kelly,
T. E. Mulhall,
J. Cyril Morrisey,
Charley Perrigo,
Artemus Perrigo,
H. N. Hastings,
Dorcy Barrett,
Edward Barrett,
Lewis Cox,
George Hardin,
Willie Elliott,
Ray Wood,
Frank Griffiths,
Melville Griffiths,
Charles Cooke Jr.,
John Cooke,
Thomas Shea Bulger,
Fred Murphy,
Allan Shea,
Jessie Foley,
Florence Foley,
Winnie Foley,
Ella O'Donnell,
Genevieve Hanson,
Florence M. Cook,
Anna Kelly,
Harriet Kelly,
Nellie Marshall,
Mary Perrigo,
Marguerite Perrigo,
Edna McGrath,
Louise McGrath,
Mary Carey,
Florence Barrett,
Genevieve Barrett,
Noretta Mix,
Evelyn Mix,
Florence Mix,
Susie Keeler,
Walter Gallice,
Hugh Gallice,
Walter O'Brien,
Marston Hennessy,
Phil Caffny Jr.,
Robert Gregory,
Alfred Gregory,
Oswald Gregory,
Martin Egan,
Frank Egan,
William McDermott,
Michael McDermott Jr.,
Courtney McGrath,
Frank Schoenhaler,
Willie Casey,
Charley Casey,
George Ebert,
Frank Ebbert,
Willie Ebbert Jr.,
Frank Garvin,
Will Garvin,
Fred Garvin,
Al Garvin,
Lawrence Updike,
Eddie Richards,
Paul D. Nelson,
George Branen,
Daniel Duffin Jr.,
John Duffin,
Mortimer Birmingham,
Willie Rice,
Walter Rice,
Charles Foley,
Willie Mediff,
Harry S. Bryne,
James Byrne,
Arthur Walford,
Eddie McArdle,
Frank O'Brien,
Will C. Mayer,
Charles Donnelly,
Thomas Donnelly,
[illegible]
Nelson W. Plamondon.

MEN OF SCIENCE ARE IN SESSION.

Newton's Law of Gravitation Is Declared Not to Be Up to Date.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The annual session of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters is now being held in this city. Many of the leading scientific and educational men of the State are in attendance.

The first session was marked by the retirement of Samuel D. Hastings from the post of Treasurer of the academy, which he has held for a score of years. Mr. L. Scheney of Madison was elected to succeed him. The most noted additions to the library of the academy in the last year, the librarian stated, was a full set of forty volumes of the proceedings of the Royal Academy of St. Petersburg, printed in the Russian language.

Among the most important papers read was one by Prof. G. C. Comstock, director of the Washington Observatory, in which he demonstrated that Newton's law of gravitation is not up to date, and that if it is to be accepted as a whole by scientific men a revised edition is needed in which certain errors shall be corrected.

A paper produced by Louis Kohlenburg and R. H. True of the university was one that opened up a new line of thought in regard to poisons and their antidotes. It is the result of joint experiments made in the university laboratories, and was pronounced by the members of the academy to be of great scientific value.

In the evening the annual address was given by Vice-President J. J. Blaisdel of Beloit College, who chose for his theme "The Scientific Method in the Domain of Logic."

ACCUSED OF VIOLATING BOARD RULES

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to Investigate Faist, Krause & Co.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Angus Smith today made charges against the firm of Faist, Krause & Co. to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, accusing them of not delivering grain on contracts according to the rules of the board.

According to the charges, Faist, Krause & Co. sold to Angus Smith 200,000 bushels of December wheat. Faist, Krause & Co. issued warehouse certificates for the amount and, it is alleged, at the time they did not have the wheat in store. This is contrary to the rule.

Mr. Smith demanded his wheat, and Faist, Krause & Co. delivered to him No. 2 Northern, which was cleaned in their elevator according as it was run into the vessels. Mr. Smith discovered this and made the charges. Faist, Krause & Co. hastened to settle the matter. They agreed to take the wheat back and to furnish Mr. Smith with 200,000 bushels of May wheat, delivered in Chicago, at three cents over the price at which the wheat was taken back.

Mr. Smith refused to take the wheat here, as he was afraid the same wheat would be delivered to him.

The affair has created a sensation in local grain circles, and the Board of Directors has taken it up, and will investigate the matter and take action, despite the fact that the charges have been withdrawn.

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FOR THOSE WHO TEACH.

MANY INTERESTING SUBJECTS ARE DISCUSSED IN CONVENTION.

Teachers from the State of Illinois to the Number of 1,000 Gather at Springfield and Exchange Ideas—Papers Read by Learned Professors Evoke Spirited Discussion—Music Section Proves One of the Most Interesting—Officers Elected.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Fully 1,000 teachers from all parts of Illinois are here attending the forty-second annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, in which greater interest than usual is manifested.

The papers read have been listened to with careful attention. Supt. C. B. Gilbert of the St. Paul, Minn., schools read a paper upon "Correlation" which proved the basis for the morning's argument and discussion.

Dr. John M. Coulter of Lake Forest University followed with a paper on "Correlation of Science Studies in Secondary Schools," and Miss Anna E. Bryan of the Armour Institute, Chicago, with one on "Correlation in the Kindergarten." "The Correlation of Activities" was dwelt upon by Prof. John H. Tear of Chicago, who was followed by Prof. David Felmley of Normal on "The Imitations of Correlation in Mathematics."

This closed the discussion of the subject, and President Jenkins appointed the following committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year: Charles J. Park, W. E. Watt, Henry C. Cox, John T. Ray, Martha Flemming, and F. M. McKay, all of Chicago; W. H. Hatch, Oak Park; Charles W. Groves, Harvard; P. R. Walker, Rockford; H. M. Slauson, Moline; George B. Harrington, Princeton; George R. Shawhan, Champaign; Margaret L. Maynard, Canton; Mary E. Sykes and Clyde Stone, Carrollton; S. Bogardus, Springfield; S. D. Jorden, Shelbyville; J. F. Arnold, Newton; T. B. Faller, Carmi; J. J. McGlynn, East St. Louis; Taylor C. Clendenin, Cairo.

This committee will report in the morning and unless some member demands a ballot their selections will be confirmed by a unanimous election.

Cook County Normal School Discussed

The Cook County Normal School has for some time been a bone of contention in one way and another among the members of the association. The subject was introduced at this session and a warm discussion followed, which was participated in by many members. Finally a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee, which was authorized to formulate the sentiment of the teachers in regard to the future of the institution in question. The committee appointed was: The President of the association, the Presidents of the various State normal schools, the President of the State University, and Prof. Gastman, Superintendent of the Public Schools at Decatur.

This report probably will be made tomorrow, but if not then at the next annual meeting.

In the afternoon the various sections held meetings, and tonight Prof. R. G. Moulton of Chicago University addressed a large assemblage in Representatives' Hall. His subject was: "The Study of Literature Has Yet to Begin."

The meeting of the college section today was opened with an address by President John H. Finley of Knox College, Galesburg. He was followed by Dr. E. W. Bemis of Chicago on "The Educational Value of Practical Sociology." This was discussed by Dr. Blanchard of Wheaton College and Dr. Draper of Champaign.

"Conference on Uniform Requirements for Admission into the Freshman Class" was the subject of a discussion between Dr. Coulter of Lake Forest University, Dr. Joseph Harker of Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville, Prof. Barton of Champaign, and others. At the suggestion of Dr. Coulter the following resolutions were adopted:

"The secondary school represents work covering a period of four years, immediately following eight years of primary work to college entrance, and should be based upon the four years of secondary school work.

"In the case of college entrance requirements, while the period of four years of secondary work is a general statement of amount, it must include at least certain amounts of certain subjects, as follows:

"English, two years, exclusive of German.

"History, one year, exclusive of elementary United States history.

"Language, other than English, four years, to be given to not more than two languages.

"Mathematics, two years, exclusive of arithmetic.

"Laboratory science, one year.

"That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next annual meeting of the association concerning the advisability of any additional action."

Dr. J. M. Coulter, Lake Forest, and Prof. H. J. Barton of the State University were named and the remaining members of this committee will be selected tomorrow. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. John M. Coulter, Lake Forest; Vice-President, Dr. Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois; Secretary, Prof. J. B. Swan of Jacksonville; member of Permanent committee, Dr. John E. Bradley of Illinois College, Jacksonville. Executive committee, Dr. Charles A. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Wheaton; Prof. O. O. Baker, Champaign; and Prof. J. B. Swan of Jacksonville.

This closed the work of the college section and an adjournment sine die was taken.

High School Section.

The high school section was addressed by Miss Charlotte Underwood of the Rock Island High School on "The High School as a Social Force," which was followed by a general discussion of the subject. The following officers were elected:

President, C. L. Aldrich, Canton; Vice-President, Miss Charlotte Underwood, Rock Island; Secretary, L. M. Castle, Springfield; Executive committee, C. W. French, Hyde Park, Chairman; Prof. Bangs, Pontiac; and Prof. Geiger, Quincy.

The section adjourned sine die to meet with the joint sections tomorrow.

The principals' section was addressed by President Herbert D. Updike of Belleville, who was followed by Prof. O. J. Milliken of Chicago on "Importance of Continuity in School Work." This subject was discussed by C. W. Harriman of Lincoln and C. S. Moover of Paris.

"Standard for Promotion" was the subject of Prof. S. B. Hood of Sparta, and it was also discussed by E. L. McDuff of Woodhull and William Calhoun of Nunda. A general discussion followed, after which various committees were appointed. Officers of this section will be elected tomorrow.

The primary section was addressed by the President, Miss Kate B. Rutherford of Peoria. Miss Emma J. Todd of Aurora read a paper on "Natural Work, How Much and What, in Connection with Reading or Not?" This paper was discussed by Prof. Taylor C. Clendenin of Cairo.

The County Superintendents were addressed by J. C. Purdue or Marshall upon "Libraries," his topic being "What Can the County Superintendent Do to Secure Them?"

"Character and Scope of the Matter Contained in Libraries" was the subject of a talk by Prof. M. Andrews of Galesburg. This was followed by "The Institute," by Charles J. Kinnie of Rockford. The appointment of committees preceded adjournment. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

Music Section Is Interesting.

The music section probably proved one of the most interesting and the house judiciary room overflowed during the session.

Miss Lillian Byington of Moline read a paper on "Are the Voices of Children Being Saved, Strained, or Trained in the Public Schools?" Miss Rose E. Judson of Elgin and others discussed the topic. C. W. Weeks of Ottawa spoke upon "How We May Best Secure Individual Proficiency," and was followed by Mrs. A. C. Smith of Jacksonville, in discussion.

Freeman N. Cottle of Chicago spoke upon "How to Teach Music so as to Make It of the Highest Possible Educational Value," and was followed by J. M. Thompson of Joliet.

The "Question box" was then opened and discussed by J. H. Ketcham of East St. Louis and others, the round table closing the session.

The child study section was addressed by Miss Anna E. Bryan of Armour Institute, Chicago. She was followed by Dr. W. S. Christopher of Chicago in "The Food of Children." "The Study of Children's Hopes" was dwelt upon by Prof. Charles H. Thurber of Morgan Park, which closed the session. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

This evening Mrs. John P. Altgeld, assisted by Mrs. Samuel M. Inglis, received the members of the association at the Executive mansion, being assisted by Mesdames Gen. Alfred Orendorff and Reddick M. Ridgely. The sessions will close tomorrow noon with reports of committees and an address by Prof. Edward R. Shaw, dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York City University.

Report on Cook County Normal School

At the conclusion of Prof. Moulton's lecture tonight the special committee presented its report upon the Cook County Normal School, and it was adopted unanimously, as follows:

"Whereas, The continued maintenance of the Cook County Normal School by the people of Cook County seems to be in doubt, and a proposition to transfer said school to the City of Chicago is now pending before the Board of Education of that city, therefore

"Resolved, first, That in the judgment of the State Teachers' Association the Cook County Normal School, under the leadership of its honored principal, Col. F. W. Parker, has excited an energizing influence in the educational affairs of the State and Nation unequaled by that of any one other institution, and that it is earnestly hoped that this influence will be continued and increased rather than destroyed.

"Second—In our judgment it is imperative to the healthy operation of the school system of a great city that the supply of teachers shall be largely drawn from a normal school managed and directed by the educational authorities of that city.

"Third—Without any disposition to interfere in any local educational issue, the association expresses the hope that in some way the Cook County Normal School may become the training school for teachers in the City of Chicago with the increased strength which support by that great city would give it."

WILLIAM JENKINS,
A. S. DRAPER,
E. A. GASTMAN,
JOHN W. COOK,
N. C. DOUGHERTY.

TEACHERS GATHER AT MILWAUKEE

President Adams in Reply in Part to Charges Attracts Attention.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The literary atmosphere of the city was made oppressively heavy today by the presence of 1,300 pedagogues, who are here from all parts of the State to attend the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

The convention, which is the largest in the history of the organization, opened this afternoon at the Normal School. W. J. Brier, President of the association, made a few preliminary remarks at the opening.

The feature of the session was the address of Prof. Charles Kendal Adams, President of the Wisconsin University, on "The University and Elementary Education," which was in the nature of a reply to the charges of aristocracy which were brought against the university and himself, and also to the charge that the university is trying to shape the courses in the high schools in order to better attain its ends. The address was received with applause, and excited the liveliest interest.

President Adams Replies to Critics.

Upon the subject of the supervision of high schools President Adams said in part:

"These inspections, or, as they are sometimes called, examinations, have everywhere been attended with many inconveniences. Professors conducting such inspections are obliged either to leave their classes or to make unusual arrangements for their instruction, and long journeys in the winter are often inconvenient for many reasons. And yet in the course of the twenty-six years that have elapsed since the system was first introduced in a neighboring State, it has practically spread to all parts of the country. Notwithstanding the important fact that a few of the largest institutions have, up to the present time, resisted the innovation, admission by diploma has come to be generally adopted as a system by the colleges and universities of the country.

"It is probable that a familiarity with facts will show that the system has been least successful where the examining of schools has been most loosely administered, and most successful where examinations have been most thorough and most frequent.

"Experience, moreover, seems to justify the belief that the beneficial effects of the system are felt both by the colleges and by the preparatory schools. If the schools are benefited by the system of inspection, scholarship in the colleges and universities is thereby improved; but as only a small percentage of high school pupils go to college, and as any benefit that comes from inspection must be experienced by all, it follows that the benefit must chiefly accrue to the preparatory school."

For Rich and Poor Alike.

Relative to the charge that the university is for the rich, President Adams said:

"The temple of learning, like the temple of God, must be four square, and must throw wide open its doors to all classes alike. While it must give every opportunity and encouragement to the poor it must not give to the poor any exclusive rights. I estimate that five years ago the university students who went from this State to institutions outside carried with them and expended twice as much money as the entire amount of the State tax for higher education. Who were they and why did they go? With few exceptions they were the children of rich men who wanted for their sons the very best opportunities the country afforded. They did not believe they found them in Wisconsin. Consequently every year large numbers went to Michigan, to Cornell, to Harvard, to the Boston Tech, and elsewhere.

"Now, is it not worth the while to make an institution here which, while good enough for the hard-working student who cannot go elsewhere, will also of necessity be good enough to keep the well-to-do student who feels at liberty to go wherever he thinks he can get the best? There must be no discrimination whatever against one class or another. Our invitation must be, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth!'"

The first paper on the program was on "The Influence of Dead Languages in Making Live Men," by Prof. T. L. Wright of Beloit. It was a characteristic plea for the study of the classics.

Miss M. E. Ruel of Baraboo read a paper on "The Opportunities for Original Investigation in Courses for High Schools." The address was technical and dwelt largely on the benefits of laboratory work.

"The Ideal in Professional Training," by Prof. Daniel Fulcomer, provoked some lively discussion. Dr. Salisbury of Whitewater said he believed that primary teachers were spoiled by a college course and Maj. Rockwood, Chairman of the Board of Normal School Regents, said our normal schools are not for the purpose of preparing university Presidents, and that to be of practical value they must keep in touch with the little red school-house.

Superintendents' Lively Session.

The most spirited meeting of the day was the session of the County Superintendents. It assembled in one of the class-rooms of the Normal School. There were about forty present. State Superintendent J. Q. Emery presided. A discussion, which lasted the entire day, was precipitated by the position which Mr. Emery took in regard to the new law creating county funds for institute work.

The law provides that each applicant for a county teacher's certificate shall pay a fee of $1 for the privilege of answering the questions. This fund is placed in the hands of the County Superintendents for the purpose of engaging institute conductors, who shall deliver lectures to the teachers and others who desire to attend. Mr. Emery took the position that he, as the representative of the State, should supervise all of these meetings and should, in a measure, control the distribution of these funds.

The County Superintendents were aroused at this and M. Kelly of Milwaukee and F. Bixby of St. Croix made a bitter fight against the proposition. They succeeded, after an all day fight, in virtually defeating the position of the State Superintendent. It was left without a vote being taken.

At the close a motion declaring the loyalty of the County Superintendents to the State Superintendent was offered, but this was also opposed as unnecessary and another contest was about to ensue when Supt. Emery, exercising his prerogative as Chairman, adjourned the meeting.

Tonight a session of the convention was held at Grand Avenue Congregational Church. Dr. W. N. Hailman of Washington delivered an address on "The Duties of the State with Reference to Indian Education." Representatives from the teachers' associations of the various sections of the State made reports. A. E. Brainerd reported for the northwestern, W. C. Hewitt for the northeastern, A. A. Upham for the southeastern, and D. O. Mahoney for the southwestern associations.

There is a great amount of discussion as to the place of holding the next convention. A large delegation of teachers and businessmen from West Superior is here trying to secure it for that place, but the general impression is that Milwaukee will be chosen again, as it is acknowledged to be the best place for the accommodation of the crowd, and is better suited for the convenience of the majority of the teachers.

MICHIGAN TEACHERS IN CONVENTION

Feature of the Opening Session Is an Address by President Thompson.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The forty-fifth annual session of the Michigan State Teachers' Association commenced here today. The principal feature of the opening session was the scholarly address of the President, Supt. Edwin C. Thompson of Saginaw.

"We live," he said, "in stirring times, when old theories are being weighed and measured. The air is full of new things, such as child study, correlation, individualism, nature study, the humanities, history and literature, Hegelian philosophy, the relation of primary to secondary and high school to university, and the adaptation of all to American life. Upon the solution of problems connected with these questions depends the future efficiency of our schools."

In the opinion of the President revolutions are about to take place in matter and method, and these will involve many minor details of schoolroom equipment and life. Adjustable seats, already in the field, will soon be universally used, to the lasting physical good of pupils. School slates, with their untidiness, have already disappeared from our best schools. The blackboard, with its unhealthful dust, and methods which touch life nowhere, except in the schoolroom, must go too.

"The world will learn, too," said the President, "that costly palaces, in which thousands of children are gathered in closely-crowded, ill-ventilated schoolrooms, are not the most desirable for character building, but the numerous cheap but well-ventilated buildings, with large rooms and pure air, will serve the purpose better. Recesses, with all their contaminating influences, have, I trust, gone—never to return.

"The rod and brute force in governing children must go. Love must rule. Better ways must take possession. Teachers must do better work and be better paid. The air is full of doubts and discussion.

"Experimental educational shops are already in the field; others will follow. The time is not far distant when masterpieces of art will adorn the walls of our schoolrooms."

President Thompson here entered upon a scholarly discussion of the question, "What is the enduring thing; what shall be the eternal?" concluding as follows:

"In all records of great human events and in the world's truest and deepest thought, as recorded in literature as well as in the world of art, the one enduring theme seems to be the adjustment of soul to God. We want not simply learned men and women—we want honest, true, godlike men and women. Then, in all our professional studies let us not forget that 'the grandest work in which man, and so far as we are able to determine of God himself, can engage is the building of Christian character.'"

A paper on child study was read by A. S. Whitney of Saginaw, and was discussed by Supt. Hoyt of Lansing, Supt. George R. Caton of Cadillac, and Miss Ada Vanstone Bennett of the State Normal School. This evening President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., delivered a lecture on some new results of child study and their application to education.

INDIANA TEACHERS IN SESSION.

Hoosier Pedagogues of All Degrees Pour Into Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The State House was overrun today with Hoosier pedagogues of all grades from primer teachers to college Presidents, and for the next three days the State Capitol will be headquarters for nearly 1,500 men and women from every county, almost every township, in Indiana, who are devoting their lives to education. It was just forty-two years ago this week that the Indiana State Teachers' Association was established. There is an added interest to the teachers' congress this year in the joint meeting of the American Economic and Political Science Associations to be held in this city, beginning tomorrow.

Gov. Matthews will make a welcome address and the President of the society, Prof. John B. Clarke of Columbia College, will deliver his inaugural address on "The Pure Theory of Economic Progress." The headquarters of both associations are at the Bates House.

During the meetings of these associations a number of papers on the different phases of the money question will be read and discussed. One of the most important addresses is to be delivered by Prof. Albion W. Small of Chicago University on "The Scope of Sociology."

The only object of these annual gatherings is found in a paragraph of the association's constitution, adopted forty-two years ago, and which has never been changed. It reads as follows:

"As harmony and concert of action are highly necessary for the thorough and active accomplishment of any important purpose, and believing that it is especially so in the department of education, we, the undersigned, as a means of elevating the profession of teaching and promoting the interests of schools in Indiana, associate ourselves together."

Many Schools Represented.

When that paragraph was adopted there were few schoolhouses in the State outside of the cities and towns. Now there is a schoolhouse for every few square miles of territory in Indiana, and there is hardly a township of the 1,100 that has not a high school. The association has grown to such proportions that it is forced to meet in twelve different sections, including the different branches of education taught and the allied associations.

Tonight the first general meeting of the main association was held at the State House, and nearly 900 were present, representing the county and city School Superintendents, township trustees, high school teachers, county and city librarians, College Association, Academy of Science, Elocutionists' and Orators' Association, and a half dozen minor associations taking in the branches of mathematics, grammar schools, and the like. Retiring President Joseph Swain, President of Indiana University, delivered his annual address, and was followed by the incoming President, Howard Sandison, now Vice-President of Ross Polytechnic Institute.

The report of the Legislative committee appointed last year to bring about certain reforms, including a revision of the text book on war history of the United States, was made by Prof. J. N. Study of Richmond. This report aroused much enthusiasm, on account of the great success following its efforts before the last Legislature.

Coates Dropped from the Roll.

This morning the Indiana College Association met at the Denison Hotel, about thirty members being present. President Ellwood P. Cubberly presided. Moses C. Stevens, Treasurer, reported that all the colleges had paid their dues except Coates College, which was unable to pay. It was accordingly dropped from the roll of membership. Miss Sarah Louise Magone of Coates then read a paper on "Tennyson's Inheritance from the Anglo-Saxon Poetry."

The College Association and the high school teachers' section of the State Association held a meeting this afternoon, with an attendance of 200. Papers were read by Martin W. Samsell of Indiana University and Z. A. McCaughan of the Kokomo High School. The papers discussed the requirements in English for entrance to college from the college point of view and from the point of view of the high school.

The County Superintendents' section met this afternoon with about thirty of the County Superintendents present. President W. W. Pfrimmer of Newton County was in the chair. After his address, which was made in verse, R. V. Carlin, Superintendent of Steuben County, read a paper on "Can We Profitably Hold County Institutes During the School Year?"

Other sections of the association which were in session today were the Indiana Historical Society and the Society of Elocutionists and Orators. The Historical Society reëlected William H. English President.

The Township Trustees held a meeting at the State House today. President H. P. Makepeace of this city presided. One of the important questions discussed was "To Whom Shall Transportation Be Granted?" a paper on the subject being presented by Edmund B. Tippey of Bloomingsburg. Dr. Joseph Parker of Colfax read a paper on "Medical Attention to the Poor." He vigorously assailed the practice of County Commissioners letting out the pauper practice to the highest bidder, and claimed the procuring of medical attendance for paupers was one within the province of the Township Trustee, who was by law made the overseer of the poor. This idea was generally combated by those who discussed the paper, and a motion that it was the sense of the meeting that the present contract system should be abolished was lost.

These meetings of the different associations will continue until next Thursday. After the State teachers adjourn the principal interest will center in the sessions of the American Economic and Political Social Science Associations.

Western Literary Taste.

Representative Lacey of Iowa received a postal card from one of his constituents the other day worded as follows:

"Please send me a copy of Agricultural Report and also some memorial addresses. There is nothing I read with so much pleasure as obituaries of Congressmen."

Representative Mercer of Nebraska is in receipt of a letter of a similar import. "Please send me a eulogy or two," his correspondent writes. "Of course, I want it of some one who is dead."—Washington Post.

England's African Possessions.

Great Britain owns 2,570,000 square miles of territory in Africa, an area almost equal to that of the United States.

GOLF HITS THE STUDENTS

PRINCETON BOYS HAVE GONE CRAZY ON THE SPORT.

Think and Speak of Nothing Else—Faculty as Much Taken Up with the Game as the Students—A Nine-Hole Course Secured and Everybody Interested in the Sport Is Practicing—Game Will Probably Figure in Intercollegiate Contests.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—The golf craze has at last struck Princeton. For some years past the game has been a very popular one at the college, but this year it has reached the climax. As football a short time previous was the leading subject of interest so now is golf. The game is discussed at the dinner table, in the recitation room, in short it is the all-absorbing subject of conversation among the faculty and the undergraduate body. Early in the fall a golf club was organized and a suitable ground selected—and the members of the faculty and students turned their attention to the game. Every day after lunch everybody with the least interest in the sport may be seen wending his way toward the links.

Never before in Princeton has so much interest been evinced in a sport outside of football. The membership includes not only men from the undergraduate body, but also many from the faculty. William M. Sloan, Dean Murry, and many other influential members of the university faculty take daily exercise on the links. All the faculty, for that matter, heartily indorse the sport as one which furnishes exercise as well as pastime. A nine-hole course has been cleared in the field that is commonly known as the "Stockton woods," about ten minutes' walk north from the Princeton Inn. The field is covered with an excellent turf and it furnishes exceptional advantages in the way of natural hazards. It is safe to say that a golfer accustomed to this course will find himself at an advantage on the links of most of the Eastern clubs. The situation of the links is so far in their favor that it admitted of their being played over through the greater part of last winter and spring. They thus furnish means of agreeable exercise at a season when out-of-door sport is at a premium in Princeton. It is not unlikely that golf will soon figure among the intercollegiate contests, and in view of this fact, as well as of its intrinsic worth, Princeton men have taken great interest in the sport. The golf club has been organized under the following Board of Governors: G. A. Armour of Chicago, Prof. Allen Marquand, who is at the head of the Department of Archæology and Art, and also Director of the Museum of Historic Art; Edwin C. Osborne, Treasurer of the University; Prof. Andrew F. West, Giger Professor in Latin; Prof. Henry D. Thompson, Professor in Mathematics in the Academic Department; Fred Neher, Instructor in Chemistry; Charley Dodge, C. F. McClure, J. S. Morgan, and Taylor Pyne.

SOUTHERNERS FAIL TO GET A GOAL.

Yale-Princeton Combine Wins Hands Down by 38 to 0.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—About 5,000 spectators, including leaders of society of this and adjoining cities and towns, witnessed Yale and Princeton defeat the Memphis Athletic club at football by 38 to 0. The visitors employed their customary lightning methods and walked all over the local athletes for a while, until the latter caught their spirit and infused a little lightning into their own game. Memphis had the kick off, and in about five minutes the visitors had a touchdown, followed quickly by a goal. This was continued until the close of the first half of thirty minutes, when the score stood 22 to 0. After a ten minutes' rest they lined up again, Memphis taking the kick off, and within the next thirty minutes the visitors chalked up sixteen more, making a total of thirty-eight, Memphis failing to improve her record of the first half. Early in the second half the collegians held a caucus and rearranged their signals, as Boggiano, the star of the locals, got onto them and thereby blocked some of their promising plays. The game was by far the most exciting ever seen in the South, despite the fact that the locals were outclassed. They stood the terrific assaults of the Yale-Princeton stars with considerable force and skill, but could not score. The line-up was as follows:

Yale-Princeton.	Position.	Memphis.
Hatch	Right end	Mallory
Brown	Right tackle	Bullington
Wentz	Right guard	Collier
Cross	Center	Rodet
Wheeler [Capt.]	Left guard	Messick
Church	Left tackle	Pincus
Thompson	Left end	Wright
Poe	Quarter back	Scarbrough
Bingham	Right half back	Stewart [Capt.]
Wade	Left half back	Fransioli
Pope	Full back	Boggiano

Hockey Game Results in a Draw.

The Chicagos and Tattersalls played an exciting game of hockey at Tattersall's last evening which after two ten-minute halves ended in a draw, neither team being able to score. The line-up:

Chicagos.	Positions.	Tattersalls.
Tencle	Goal	Emerson
O'Brien	Point	Moore
Edwards	Cover point	Matheson
Orchard	Forwards	Hill
Weed	Forwards	Miller
Taylor	Forwards	Wylie
Wonham	Forwards	Woods

THORNE AND WILEY SURPRISED.

Have No Knowledge of Their Wonderful Tank Performances.

George Thorne, the Chicago Athletic Association's champion swimmer, and S. P. Wiley were not delighted yesterday when they were informed through one of the morning papers that they had shattered a couple of world's swimming records in the C. A. A. tank on Christmas morning. When spoken to on the subject yesterday they said: "Whoever sprung that story got his head too deep into the punch bowl. There is no doubt but that the public like to read about wonderful performances in any and all branches of sport, as do those directly interested—providing, of course, they are true. When a man, however, retires at night unknown to the world, as it were, and awakens in the morning with a national reputation staring him in the face, and that without accomplishing anything, he either wishes every day was Christmas or else wishes it would hit Chicago about once in every ten years."

INTER-CITY TRAP SHOOTING RACE.

Chicago Will Meet St. Louis in a Target and Pigeon Contest.

One of the greatest trap shooting contests that has taken place in the West in years will be held in St. Louis next Monday between Abe Kleinman and John Ruble of Chicago against Kling and Knapp of St. Louis. The contest will be at 200 live birds and 200 targets for $400 a side, two contestants, one from each city, to shoot at 100 live birds each, and the other two at 100 targets each. The match was partly arranged about six weeks ago, and came up through an argument between a couple of Chicago sportsmen and a St. Louisan.

A forfeit of $200 was posted at the time, but the names of the contestants were not named at the time, as neither party knew whom they would select to represent their respective cities. The Chicagoans, after considerable skirmishing, concluded that Ruble and Kleinman were as good a pair as they could get to shoot for the $800, but they are still in a quandary as to which of the two they will decide upon to shoot at the live birds. That question will undoubtedly be settled today, as a race at 100 live birds has been arranged to take place between Ruble and Kleinman at Watson's Park this afternoon.

Champion Wing Shot Matched.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—John Avery defeated "Tramp" Irwin of Peoria today in a twenty-five live bird match by 24 to 19. A match has been arranged for tomorrow between Avery, the local champion, and Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, champion live bird shot of America.

Zeeland Too Much for Holland.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 26.—The Zeeland Trap Shooting club defeated the Hollands for the third time at Zeeland today by 108 to 91.

OPENING DAY AT THE BAY DISTRICT.

Perhaps, a 2-Year-Old, Wins the All-Aged Handicap.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—The chief event of the first day at the Bay District track today was the G. H Munn handicap for all ages, which was won by Perhaps, a 2-year-old. The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Gussie won, Ottyanna second, Crawford third. Time, 1:13¼.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Princess Noretta won, Ida H. second, Laviente third. Time, 1:04.

Third race, 6 furlongs, G. H. Munn & Co.'s Handicap, all ages—Perhaps won, Potentate second [coupled with Rosebud], Rosebud third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap—Service won, Julia O. second, Fred Gardner third. Time, 1:59.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs, selling—Montana won, Zobair second, Collins third. Time, 1:38¼.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Tennessee Maid won, Virgie second, Zeta third. Time, 1:03¾.

Results at New Orleans.

First race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Ada L., 89 pounds [N. Davis], 8 to 1, won; James V. Cater, 88 [Barrett], 10 to 1, second; Queen Bess, 103 [Caywood], even, third. Time, :42. Semele, Rightmore, Miss Mamie, Benquire, Aunt Lida, and Pony Bob also ran.

Second race, 7 furlongs—Souffle, 115 pounds [Perkins], even, won; Mamie G., 103 [A. Barrett], 10 to 1, second; Romance, 108 [Penn], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:36. Evanesca, Minnie Clyde, Organist, Gladiola, and Helena B. also ran.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Billy Bennett, 114 pounds [Turbiville], 5 to 1, won; Artist, 117 [Turner], 3 to 1, second; David Pulsifer, 117 [J. Hill], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:56. Pulitzer, Invade, Le Grande, Monk Overton, and Ixion also ran. Turner was suspended for the rest of the meeting for his careless ride on Artist.

Fourth race, mile handicap—Prig, 112 pounds [Caywood], 4 to 1, won; Squire G., 91 [J. Higgins], 11 to 5, second; Lillian E., 85 [Clay], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Imp. Percy, Coronet, Sir Planet, Dominion, and Texas Star also ran.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards—St. Leo, 87 pounds [Haim], 8 to 1, won; Spendoline, 110 [Scherrer], 4 to 5, second; Nero, 107 [McGlone], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:54½. King Elm, Ethel W., El Reno, and Last Chance also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Sir John, $10; Hanban, $7; Kitty Belle, $5; Pirate, King Gold, $4 each; B. B. Johnson, John Cycha, Feedman, $3 each; Price Williams, Downing, $2 each.

Second race—Del Coronado, $10; Equinox, $8; Capt. Kidd, $6; Crusader, imp. Sugar, $4 each; Laura C., Joab, Paros, $3 each; Jack G., Don O'Donnell, $2 each.

Third race—No pooling.

Fourth race—Domingo, $15; Jamboree, $8; Judge Dubouse, $6; Nikita, $5; Stark, Hibernia Queen, $4 each; Ashland, Ten Spring, James V. Carter, Curious Vida, $3 each.

Fifth race—Simrock, $10; Spiritualist, $7; Baldur, $6; Jack the Jew, $4; Willis, Soundmore, $3 each; Satinet, Chauncey, Blitzen, Arkansas Traveler, $2 each.

VENDIG IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Arranges Contests for the Coming Fistic Carnival.

New York, Dec. 26.—Joe Vendig announced tonight that he had made final arrangements for the boxing carnival which is to take place in El Paso, Mexico. The program will be: Feb. 11, Walcott and "Bright Eyes," the Texas negro; Feb. 12, Dixon and Marshall; Feb. 13, Leeds and Everhardt; Feb. 14, Maher and Fitzsimmons.

Thistle Cyclers at Handball.

The first games in the Thistle Cycling club's second handball tourney resulted as follows:

First game—Berg and Hussan, 21; Callahan and Remington, 9.

Second game—Grant and Watson, 21; Crook and Brachlan, 12.

Third game—Conroy and Vandendenbock, 21; McGuire and Hewitt, 4.

Fourth game—Hussan and Berg, 21; Grant and Watson, 11.

Fifth game—McGuire and Hewitt, 21; Callahan and Remington, 12.

Referee—Wetzel. Umpire—Gumber. Timers—Flasch and McGuire.

Eckart Wins First Competition.

William Eckart won the first fencing quarterly competition held under the auspices of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde by a half point. Seven contestants took part in the tourney, and Eckhart, who is ex-champion amateur swordsman of Chicago, had to bring all his old-time skill into play to win. A. Sager and W. Reinke tied for second place, and M. Sellinger was third. A handsome gold medal will be awarded to the man winning three consecutive competitions.

White and Lloyd May Come Together.

It was rumored around town last night that Tommy White and Kid Lloyd, who were to have fought at Terre Haute, Ind., Christmas eve, were matched last night for $500 to fight near Chicago.

Results in the C. A. A. Tourney.

Two games at tenpins were played in the C. A. A. bowling tournament yesterday. The scores:

Hosford	160	125	180	243	214	922
Broden	173	167	247	242	183	1,002
Webster	196	167	180	216	160	909
Pardey	164	208	169	220	167	928

Gold Medal for the Second-Raters.

Fred L. Champlin last night offered a gold medal for a 100-yard swimming race for the members of the C. A. A., barring the two Thornes, Wiley, Ren, and Patrick, race to take place Jan. 18.

Racquet Tourney Ends Today.

C. H. Thorne and H. H. Frothingham will play the deciding game in the Chicago Athletic Association's racquet tournament this afternoon. Both men are experts at the game, and a close contest is looked for.

THE HUB
N. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

WE'LL omit all introductory talk this time—the inducements we offer for today—Bargain Friday—are well able to do their own talking.

Men's Suits— Men's All-Wool Suits—the usual $10 Suit—Friday's sale $6.00

Men's Overcoats— Several lines of $15 ones—some of 'em up to size 50 breast—Bargain Friday they are only $10.00

500 Pairs of Men's Pants— Strictly all-wool—stylish trousers—fully worth $8.00—Bargain Friday for $1.50

Boys' Long-Pants Suits— Ages 14 to 19 years—all the small lots we have—values up to $7.50—placed on separate tables for today's sale at $2.95

Children's 2-Piece Suits— About 200 of them—all-wool ones, too—worth up to $5.00—will be on the Bargain Tables for today at $1.95

Men's Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, With the new fancy hems—the former 50c sort—Bargain Friday for 15c

Men's Heavy Merino Underwear— The real 50c sort—in all sizes—Bargain Friday for 27c

Waiters' and Barkeepers' Coats— Of extra heavy linen duck—formerly sold for $1.00—Friday at 29c

Men's Cotton Hose— Extra heavy quality—fully worth 15c—Bargain Friday for 7c

Men's and Boys' Plush Caps— Silk lined—50c and 75c qualities—tomorrow for 25c

Men's Genuine Scotch Caps— Here is a wondor—a phenomenon—tomorrow for 5c

Children's Fancy Winter Caps— Another marvel—tomorrow—also 5c

Horse Blankets— For street use—size 76x80 inches—weight 5 to 7 lbs.—with straps and buckle fasteners—*cost us $1*—tomorrow for 50c

Ladies' Shoes— First-class—all leather, well-appearing $2.00 shoes—Friday for 98c

Misses' and Children's Shoes— Several hundred pairs—all worth from $1.50 to $2.00—Friday choice for 75c

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers— Guaranteed fast colors—stylishly made with ruffled shoulders—former price $1.19—Friday for 68c

Ladies' Jackets and Capes— 75 or 100 garments—only 1 or 2 of a kind—but all worth $8 or more—Friday for $4.48

Ladies', Misses', Children's Garm'ts Some Capes—some Jackets—some Long Cloaks—all the odds and ends in the department—formerly sold from $3.50 to $14—offered Bargain Friday at the ridiculously low price of $1.50

They say that business is ALWAYS dull on the Friday after Xmas—but it won't be at The Hub—how can it be—with bargains such as these?

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT

Do you want to earn . .

$100?

If so, Let The Chicago Tribune Help You. . . .

Here Is the Proposition: A prize of One Hundred Dollars ($100) will be awarded to the first person handing in the largest number of *English* words to be formed out of the letters contained in the sentence:

The Chicago Daily Tribune—Only One Cent

All words so formed must be found in Webster's International Dictionary, and must be neither obsolete nor condemned by the dictionary as not of good usage. The same letter may be used in any one word as many times as it occurs in the sentence given. Proper names of all kinds are excluded.

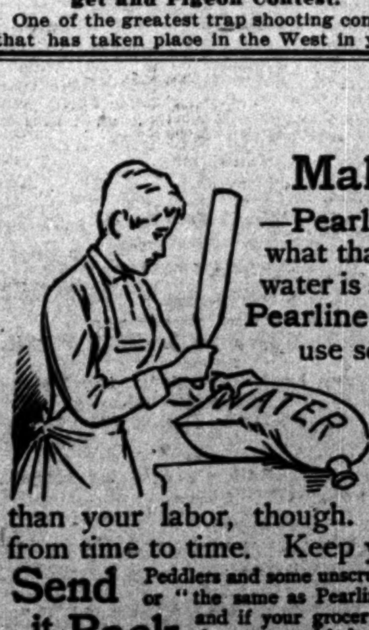
☆ All answers must be in The Tribune office before January 1, 1896 . . . . .

THE TRIBUNE reserves the right to print any list of words that may not take the prize, although it will for its own reasons print comparatively few of them, and only those which have a high order of merit.

The list submitted must be arranged for convenience in alphabetical order.

The prize winner will be announced in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 12, 1896.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE - - ONLY ONE CENT



Makes hard water soft—Pearline. Every woman knows just what that means to her. Washing in hard water is so difficult, and the results so poor! Pearline reduces the labor, whether you use soft water or hard. But use Pearline, and it's just as easy to wash with hard water as with soft water—and the results are just as good. Pearline saves more things than your labor, though. We'll tell you of these savings from time to time. Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. JAMES PYLE, New York.

"BALL BEARING" Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies. CYCLE SHOE CO.

The Chicago Tribune Prints All the News.

RAMBLER $100—BICYCLES—$100 GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES AND HARNESS STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

FURS J.A. Bishop & Co. 209 State-st.

NO MARKET INFLUENCES.

SPECULATIVE TRADE IN GRAIN AND PROVISIONS WITHOUT FEATURES.

Big New York Clearances Advance Wheat Quotations Temporarily—Subsequent Decline of a Full Cent—No Foreign Markets to Furnish Inspiration—Prospects Considered Good for Increase in Coarse Grain Receipts—Street Produce Markets.

Speculative produce markets were of a holiday character, with wheat no exception to the rule. There was a firm opening on the improvement in the New York stock market, but there was no general support, and December wheat soon sold at 57⅝c, ⅛@¼c below the last price of Monday. The principal bullish announcement of the day was that regarding the clearances. The wheat movement figures generally were of no value, as they represented receipts and shipments in some cases for three days and in others for one day. Clearances for New York, however, were given for Monday alone, and were 536,000 bu of wheat and 67,480 pkgs of flour. The shipments of flour from Minneapolis were equivalent to the entire receipts at that point, and the clearances at New York were larger than the Minneapolis receipts. Northwestern receipts for two days were given as 1,266 cars. On the clearances at New York May wheat rallied to 58⅜c, the best price of the day. The Price Current summary was bearish, and, according to Bradstreet, the available stocks of the world increased during the week 3,716,000 bu. Outside markets turned weak, and May wheat on the second decline touched 57¾c. There was a brief rally late in the session, but the market weakened without any particular motive, and closed at 57⅝c, the low point of the day. During the early part of the session there were rumors regarding a report on supplies of wheat in farmers' hands by an agricultural paper, which would be bullish in character, but later on it was intimated that the people who had the report were selling.

Foreign Markets All Closed.

All the foreign markets were closed, and consequently there were no cable advices to influence sentiment in either direction. Trade was dull and featureless, and the bears were given an opportunity to depress prices. Local receipts were 140 cars, including 39 elevator transfers, against 55,000 bu inspected out of store. A few small sales of No. 2 red wheat to millers were reported at the full current premium. The cash market was quiet, however, with demand moderate.

During the greater part of the session the corn market was without features, and with trade unusually light and dull. The little speculative trade was in May, with the range extremely narrow. During the latter part of the session, when wheat was weak, the corn market was easy, without any particular pressure, and closed with May and January futures showing a loss of ⅛c. Sample corn was in moderate demand at a decline of about ¼c. Receipts were 246 cars, against 33,000 bu inspected out of store. The general feeling in the trade is that the receipts of corn will be much larger so soon as the country roads improve. The railroad people are peculiarly stiff on rates after this month, and are refusing to let the cut rates on corn apply to anything that is not actually loaded into the Eastern cars the last day of December. On track and free on board sales were as follows: No. 4 at 26c, No. 3 at 26@26⅛c, No. 3 yellow at 26⅜@27c, No. 2 at 26⅛c, No. 3 white at 26⅝c, ears at 29½c. Billed through: No. 3 at 23½@24¾c, No. 3 yellow at 24⅜@25⅛c, No. 2 at 24⅜@25⅛c, No. 2 yellow at 25⅜@26c, No. 3 white at 24c.

Dull, Lifeless Oats Market.

Excepting mild raiding operations during the last hour by professionals when wheat broke, the oats market was practically lifeless. There was scarcely a fluctuation of ⅛c early. The fairly free offerings late settled May down to 18⅞c, after early sales at 19@19⅛c, the net loss being ⅛c. This closing price is the lowest on the crop. Receipts were 210 cars, or 20 less than expected, and 265 cars are expected today. Sample oats were steady early, but averaged ⅛c lower late. The supply was heavy. Sales on track and f. o. b. included: No. 3 at 15¼@18c; No. 3 white, 17@18⅜c; No. 2 at 17¼@17⅝c; No. 2 white at 19@20c.

Rye declined about a cent. It was weak with wheat, and May longs showed an uneasiness that led to some realizing. May sold at 36c, and was 36¼c asked at the close. January sold early at 32½c and late at 32c. No. 2 on track sold at 33½c. No. 3 on track sold at 33c early, and No. 2 in store was quotably 32c.

Barley was in moderate supply considering accumulated receipts, but the feeling was heavy. Choice grades were wanted, but were scarce. For No. 2 Minnesota fancy 40c was bid. Thin to choice plump ranged at 20½@37c.

Flaxseed was dull and cash steady. Receipts for two days were fair at 106 cars; shipments, 52 cars. Six cars rejected sold at 87c, and 16 cars No. 1 at 93c. December was nominally 91¼c and January 92c. May advanced ⅜@1c, ranging at 96@96¼c, and closing at 96¼c.

Timothy-seed ruled easier. January sold at $3.45, and March $3.60 asked and $3.55 bid. Fair seed ranged at $1.75@2.00, good at $3.00@3.10, and choice at $3.30@3.40. Clover seed was unchanged on the basis of $6.95 for prime. Bran sold at $8.50@9.25.

Provisions opened strong on the light receipts of hogs and the advance in price of 5@10c at the yards. The big clearances of products at the seaboard, especially of lard, were an influence. Cudahy and the packers generally became sellers, with the usual result and the small advances were lost.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Quite elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment to be given in the call room from 12 to 1 o'clock next Tuesday. John Ross stands as a sort of sponsor for the event among the directors, and Harry Avery and George Hancock are arranging the details. It will be an orderly, refined program and no bags of flour or grain will be smuggled into the call room. Owing to the smallness of the quarters the general public cannot be invited to the fun, and it will be strictly for board members. Frank A. Rice will do some club swinging, George Hancock some ventriloquistic specialties, and there will be quartets, vocal and instrumental, of board members. Some outside talent of a high order will probably be secured. The idea of doing away with horse play on the floor of the exchange at the close of the year and the adoption of this new plan is meeting with much favor and the committee requests that the boys will not guy the actors.

The committee in charge of making nominations for the directors and Arbitration and Appeals committees met yesterday afternoon and made up the regular ticket, but Chairman Rumsey stated that the committee had decided not to give out the names until the candidates had been seen and a willingness of acceptance given. The names will be given out today. The committee was unanimous in its choices. Evidently the hesitation about giving out names lies in the fact that the committee wishes Ed Jones to go on as a director and believes that he will consent ultimately to do so. Mr. Jones, however, has written a letter to Chairman Rumsey in response to a request put to him to serve, stating that he does not wish to serve as a director.

Price Current summary: "Mild temperature and moisture have favored growing wheat and crop conditions somewhat improved. Marketing operations in some Western regions retarded by excessive moisture. No increase in inclination to sell grain at current low figures. Week's packing, 415,000 hogs, against 405,000 last year."

Some of the oats scalpers are quitting the market because fluctuations have been ruling so narrow of late that no business is possible.

May wheat was 57⅝c bid on the curb late in the day. Puts ranged at 56¾@57c and calls at 57⅞@57⅞c. Puts on May corn sold at 27⅝c and calls at 27⅞c.

Local stocks of flaxseed at the close of last week were 879,365 bu, a decrease of 29,040 bu last week. Stocks a year ago were 396,880 bu.

The stocks of grain in private elevators at Chicago are reported at 4,197,000 bu wheat, 360,000 bu corn, 988,000 bu oats, and 31,000 bu rye.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat 238 cars; corn 375 cars; oats, 265 cars; hogs, 26,000.

It was reported that 64,000 bu of wheat were taken for export at New York yesterday.

According to Bradstreet the available supply of corn west of the Rocky Mountains increased 1,160,000 bu last week and the visible supply of oats 80,000 bu. The increase of wheat east of the Rockies was 3,636,000 bu, with the increase in and afloat for Europe 80,000 bu.

The petition to the Mayor asking that the license of the sugar refinery weighman be revoked was delivered yesterday and will be acted on at an early date.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 27, 1894.
December	54¾	54⅛@ 55	54⅝	54
May	58	57⅝@ 58⅜	57⅝	58⅝
CORN.				
December	25¼	25¼@ 25¼	25¼	45⅝
May	28	27⅞@ 28⅛	27⅞	48⅝
OATS.				
December	16⅝	16⅝@ 16⅝	16⅝	29⅝
May	19	18⅞@ 19⅛	18⅞	31⅞
MESS PORK.				
December	7.65	7.60 @7.60	7.60	......
January	8.52½	8.50 @8.60	8.50	11.27½
May	8.87½	8.85 @8.95	8.85	11.67½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	5.20	5.25 @5.25	5.25	......
January	5.27½	5.27½@5.30	5.30	6.62½
May	5.47½	5.47½@5.52½	5.50	6.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	4.22½	4.25 @4.25	4.25	......
January	4.25	4.25 @4.25	4.25	5.67½
May	4.47½	4.47½@4.50	4.47½	5.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	14	3	2	19
Spring wheat	23	83	15	121
Corn	13	223	5	241
Oats	36	169	5	210
Rye	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	47	8	[illegible]	65
Totals	191	535	30	656

Inspected out: 65,148 bu wheat, 29,615 bu corn, and 20,329 bu oats.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Butter Market Dull and Easier—Turkeys Lower—Oranges Scarce.

The butter market was easier. In view of accumulating stocks holders are becoming anxious and a cut was made in the choicer grades, with the idea of giving business an impetus. The demand has fallen to meager proportions. Turkeys opened lower and were easy all day, but other varieties of poultry were steady. Receipts of potatoes were moderate at 29 cars and the market is ruling steady, although quiet. Oranges were in light supply and good demand.

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 19@20c; thirds, 11@13c; dairies, 18@21c.

Cooperage—Pork brls, 70@72½c; lard tcs, 92½@95c.

Cheese—Western, Young Americas, 9@9¼c; twins, 8¾@9¼c; cheddars, 8¼@8⅝c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 9@9¼c; brick, 9½@10½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 21c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 20c; cooler stock, loss off, 13½@15c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $6.75@7.50 per doz; partridges, $3.75@4.00; quail, $4.00@4.25; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.60; plover, $1.50@1.60; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.25 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; grapes, Concords, 12½@15c per 5-lb basket; California grapes, $1.25@1.50 per 4-basket case; pears, $2.75@3.25 per 40-lb box; cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $4.00@4.25 per box.

Hay—Receipts, 2,960 tons; shipments, 810 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00; No. 1 at $11.50@12.00; No. 2 at $10.50@11.00; No. 3 at $9.00@10.50; choice prairie at $9.00@10.00; No. 1 at $8.00@9.00; No. 2 at $7.50@8.00; No. 3 at $6.50@7.00; No. 4 at $5.00@6.00.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 6¼c; No. 2 do, 5¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 8c; No. 2 do, 6¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 3¾c; No. 2 do, 3c.

Potatoes—Burbanks, Rose, and Hebrons, 18@23c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 7@8c; chickens, 6¼@7¼c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 8¼@9c; geese, per doz, $5.50@6.00; dressed turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, 7@8¼c; ducks, 9@11c.

Vegetables—Turnips, 18@25c per bu; cauliflower, $6.00@6.25 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, 50c@$1.25 per crate; egg plant, $1.00@1.50 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; beets, 60@65c per brl; onions, 90c@$1.00 per brl; Hubbard squash, 65c per doz; wax beans, $2.00@2.25 per bu sack; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket case.

Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.22 for highwines; high proof spirits, $1.25¼.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Options Open Firmer Upon a Report of a Western Cold Wave.

New York, Dec. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 300,600 bu; exports, 556,500 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2 red, 66⅝c; No. 1 hard, 66⅝c. Options opened firmer on the cold wave West and small official world's shipments, advanced at noon on large clearances, but sold off later under fears of heavy gold exports, liquidation, and small export purchases; closed ⅛@⅜c lower; No. 2 red, May, 64 13-16@65⅛c, closed 64⅞c; December, 64¼@64⅝c, closed 64¼c. Corn—Receipts, 212,600 bu; exports, 61,300 bu. Steady; No. 2, 34⅛c. Options opened steady with wheat, declined under local pressure and the increase in Bradstreet's, closing unsettled and ⅛c higher to ⅛c lower. May, 34 5-16@34⅝c, closed 34⅜c; December, 34@34⅛c, closed 34c. Oats—Receipts, 253,200 bu; exports, 100 bu. Spot very dull; No. 2, 23@23⅛c. Options inactive all day, closing nominally ⅛c up on December and partially ⅛c off on later months. May closed 23⅞c; December closed 23⅛c. Hay dull. Hides nominal. Hops weak. Leather firm. Wool dull.

Beef steady. Cut meats easy; pickled hams, 8@8⅜c. Lead firmer; Western steam closed $5.55 asked; December, $5.50 nominal. Pork firm and active.

Tallow dull, easy; city, 3⅝c; country, as to quality.

Petroleum quiet; United closed $1.40 bid.

Resin steady.

Turpentine firm; 30@32c.

Rice steady.

Molasses firm.

Pig iron dull; Southern, $12.00@12.50; Northern, $12.00@14.00. Copper easy; brokers', 10¾c; exchange, 10.25@10.37½c. Lead steady; brokers', 3.05c; exchange, 3.15@3.20c. Tin dull; straits, 13.50@13.70c; plates quiet and weak. Spelter flat; domestic, 3.45@3.50c.

Cottonseed oil inactive at unchanged prices.

Coffee—Options quiet at 5@10 points decline, ruled generally dull and featureless in the absence of cables, the foreign markets being closed on account of holidays, closed quiet at a net advance of 5@15 points. Sales, 8,000 bags, including January 13.50c; February, 13.55c; March, 13.30@13.35c; September, 11.95c; December, 13.65c. Spot Rio dull; No. 7, 14¼c; mild dull; Cordova, 17¾@18¼c; sales, 1,000 bags Rio No. 7 at 13.40c c. i. f.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3¼@3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16@3⅝c; refined firm; No. 6, 4 5-16c; standard A, 4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; cut loaf, 5⅜c; crushed, 5⅜c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4⅞c; cubes, 5c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 1 to 2 points lower, followed by an advance of 4 to 5 points, later lost 8 to 9 points, and closed quiet at 7 to 9 points decline from Tuesday's final figures. Receipts at the ports today were light, but the returns were incomplete in many instances and it is expected that tomorrow's receipts will be heavy in consequence. Next month is expected to show continued liberal receipts. Receipts at the port today were 9,132 bales. On the spot the market was quiet, but steady. Sales, 128 bales for consumption. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	200	7.83	7.83	7.77@7.79
January	32,100	7.92	7.77	7.78@7.79
February	2,200	7.98	7.86	7.78@7.78
March	67,800	8.06	7.92	7.94@7.95
April	3,100	8.10	7.99	7.99@8.00
May	45,500	8.15	8.02	8.03@8.04
June	600	8.12	8.08	8.07@8.09
July	800	8.16	8.11	8.10@8.12
August	1,600	8.13	8.12	8.12@8.13
September				7.90@7.92
October	1,100	7.82	7.72	7.72@7.73
November	200	7.78	7.75	7.68@7.69

Butter—Receipts fair, but the demand slow and prices barely steady. Elgin and other Western extras, 25c; Western seconds to firsts, 21@24c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 14@20c; Western factory, small tubs, firsts to extras, 15@18c; tubs, fresh, seconds to firsts, 11½@14c; thirds, 10@11c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy, 9¾@10c.

Eggs—Receipts are smaller, and with reports of colder weather in the Far Northwest the feeling is steadier. Western, fresh collections, choice, quoted at 21c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Spring wheat limits strong, but no advance as yet. No. 1 hard, old, 65c; new, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62¼c; winter unchanged; No. 2 red, store, 67@69@70c; track, 70c. Corn—Offerings fairly liberal; market strong; No. 2 yellow, 31¼c; No. 3 do, 31c; No. 2, 30¼@31c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 22¼c; No. 3, 21¼c. Barley—Low grades seem to have been cleaned up and the market is in better shape; fancy sold at 45c; good to choice, 38@42c. Rye nominally 41¼c. Flour steady; best spring patents, $3.50@3.85.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Corn firmer; new No. 2, 26c; new No. 3, 25¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 17¼@17½c; No. 3 white, 16⅞@17c. Rye dull; No. 2, 35½@36½c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 53,500 bu; oats, 61,850 bu; rye, 2,400 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 63,250 bu; oats, 63,850; rye, none; whisky, 675 brls; wheat, 9,600 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Wheat—Cash, 63c; options lower; December, 62⅝c; May, 57⅛c. Corn lower; cash, 24c; December, 24⅛c asked; January, 23⅞@23⅞c; May, 24⅞c. Oats lower; cash, 16⅝c; December, 16⅝c; May, 18⅝c. Rye quiet; 32c bid. Pork firm; $8.12½ bid; $8.87½ new. Lard higher; prime, $5.15; choice, $5.22½. Lead higher, $2.90@2.92½. Spelter higher; $3.30 bid. Flaxseed quiet, 87½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Wheat active, about unchanged; No. 2 hard, 53@54½c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 2 spring, 51@53½c; No. 3 spring, 48@52c; rejected, nominally 42@47c.

Corn active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 22¼@22⅜c; No. 2 white, 22½@22⅝c.

Oats firmly held, but slow; No. 2 mixed, nominally 15@16c; No. 2 white, 16½c.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Call Loans 6 Per Cent and Time Loans 5 and 7 Per Cent.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Local money quotations follow: Call loans, 6 per cent; time loans, 5@7 per cent; clearing-house rate, 6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,200	15	15⅛	14¾	14⅞
Atlantic Mining	125	15	15	15	15
Amn. Sugar	4,000	101¼	103¼	100⅞	103¼
do pfd	225	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Arnold	150	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Bost. & Mont. Min.	7,000	69½	70¾	67½	69½
Butte Mining	1,500	13¾	13¾	12½	12½
Bay State Gas	3,400	11½	12½	11½	11⅞
Bell Telephone	120	201½	202	201½	201½
Bost. & Maine	125	170	170	170	170
C., B. & Q.	1,100	77¼	77¾	76¾	76¼
Calumet Mining	25	296	296	296	296
Chicago Junc. Ry.	75	94	94	93	93
Erie Tel.	240	62	62	61¼	61¼
Franklin Mining	150	11¼	11¼	11	11
do pfd	50	92	92	92	92
Illinois Steel	50	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Kearsarge Mining	750	12	12	11¼	11¼
Merced	45	33	33	33	33
Mex. Cent.	1,100	9¼	10	9¼	9½
Oregon S. Line	200	6	6¼	6	6
Osceola Mining	75	24	24½	24	24
Quincy Mining	25	120	120	120	120
Tamarack	50	121	122	120	121
West End R. R.	350	67¼	67⅛	67	67
Westingh'e E. pfd.	25	55	55	55	55
Wis. Cent.	100	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

12000 Atch 4s.71⅝@72	5s 100
120000 do 2nds...22@23	15000 Mex C 4s... 66
8000 Gas 1st 5s.79@79¼	10000 do 1st inc... 18
25000 do 2nds...52@53	7000 Wis C 5s.42@42¼
10000 C B & Q con	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations from New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Bulwer, 7c; Chollar, 80c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.20; Deadwood, 60c; Gould and Curry, 38c; Hale and Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $7.50; Ophir, $1.25; Plymouth preferred, 25c; Quicksilver, $2.00; Quicksilver preferred, $15.00; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, 38c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Allouez Mining company, $30.00; Atlantic, $14.75; Boston and Montana, 68.25; Butte and Boston, $12.75; Calumet and Hecla, $292.00; Franklin, $11.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $119.00; Tamarack, $1.20.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26.—Alta, 9c; Alpha Con., 23c; Andes, 18c; Belcher, 30c; Best and Belcher, 85c; Bodie Con., 47c; Bullion, 18c; Bulwer Con., 12c; Caledonia, 7c; Challenge Con., 28c; Chollar, 57c; Confidence, $1.10; Con. Cala. and Va., $2.35; Con. Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 24c; Exchequer, 7c; Gould and Currie, 43c; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Julia, 1c; Justice, 4c; Kentuck Con., 5c; Lady Washington Con., 1c; Mexican, 64c; Mount Diablo, 15c; Occidental Con., 66c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, 9c; Potosi, 53c; Savage, 33c; Scorpion, 2c; Sierra Nevada, 35c; Silver Hill, 1c; Union Con., 44c; Utah Con., 5c; Yellow Jacket, 42c.

Quarrel Over Girl May Result Fatally.

Guthrie, Ok., Dec. 26.—Near Independence, George Rogers and Will French, young men, quarreled over a girl and fought it out with knives. French was fatally cut in the face and back.

RALLY IN LOCAL STOCKS.

APPARENT RECOVERY FROM THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Scare Which Started Last Week Seems to Have Lost Its Force—Advances Shown in West Chicago, Diamond Match, Lake Street, New York Biscuit, and Strawboard—Heavy Trading in Nearly All Securities—North Chicago Ahead of City Railway.

There was a decided rally in the local stock market yesterday, and all securities advanced in price from the closing Tuesday, getting back more to the vicinity of a normal market than on any day since Thursday of last week. Christmas day gave brokers an opportunity to figure on the real situation of affairs, with the result that when the market opened yesterday it was with a stronger feeling apparent in all stocks, a reflection to some extent of the condition shown in the opening of the New York Stock Exchange. There was heavy trading during the day and from a strong opening many of the stocks showed advances to a still stronger close. An evidence of the situation is seen in the length of time taken for the call yesterday. Usually the call is completed in from 30 to 40 minutes, but yesterday it lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, which was one of the longest on record for the local exchange.

In addition to the stronger feeling in all securities there seemed to be a complete return of confidence on the part of bankers and financial men. Loans were made yesterday with as much freedom as before the flurry, and rates were 5 and 6 per cent for call and time loans.

There was heavy trading in West Chicago, Diamond Match, Lake street, New York Biscuit, and Strawboard. West Chicago's opening sale was 50 shares second account at 112, as compared with a close Tuesday at 109¼. Following this were sales of 250 shares account at 111⅛ and another sale of 50 shares second account at 112¼. At no time did the stock go below 111 either for regular or account until the last four sales, which were at 110⅞ and 110⅞. The sales of West Chicago amounted to about 2,000 shares. The close was at 110⅞.

Diamond Match was hit hard in last week's flurry, going down to 115 Saturday. The opening yesterday in Diamond Match was at 122½ account, the record sale being at 125 regular. It was strong during the day with heavy sales, though the closing sale of 50 shares was at 123½. This was the only sale of the day after the opening for less than 124.

North Chicago Above City Railway.

For the first time in the history of the two corporations North Chicago sold higher than City Railway stock. North Chicago was notably weak Tuesday, going off to 292, but at the opening yesterday it sold at 295. It advanced rapidly to 300½ and closed at 300. There were sales of three lots of City Railway stock, amounting in all to 60 shares, at the uniform price of 300. This was one half point under two sales of North Chicago, one of 50 shares account, and the other of ten shares regular, which were made at 300½. There were stories going about yesterday in regard to the extra dividend, which it is expected will be declared in some form at the annual meeting. There was no authority for these rumors further than the oft repeated statement of Mr. Yerkes that the melon was there and was getting ripe. Mr. Yerkes is in New York, and there was no one authorized to speak on this question in his absence.

American Strawboard looked up a little yesterday from Tuesday's prices. This stock had been selling around 49 until the flurry, which sent it down to 44. The opening yesterday was at 45, from which it advanced to 45½, and at the close it sold at 45⅜. It was said yesterday a dividend would be declared soon. There is no meeting of the directors of the Strawboard company for some time, however, and it is not likely, therefore, that there will be any dividend in the next few days at least.

Lake Street was strong, opening at 21½ and selling up to 22, second account. The close regular was 21½ and account 21⅝. There is as much confidence shown in this stock as in any on the board, from appearances.

New York Biscuit Is Strong.

New York Biscuit developed strength at the opening, which was more than maintained during the day. Biscuit sold as low as 55 Saturday, but yesterday it opened at 68, advanced to 70, and closed strong at 69¼. Stories in regard to dividends to be declared by this company are receiving semi-official corroboration. It is said there is no question as to the resuming of dividends some time in the early spring months. Canal and Dock was not active, though considerable strength was developed. Only one sale was made of 25 shares at 62, but bids were being made for it during the day. Metropolitan was in no particular demand, only two sales being made, one of 50 shares at 14½ and the other of 10 shares at 15.

The course of West Chicago debenture 6s was a curious one on the exchange yesterday. These have been selling at par and above, but yesterday there was one sale of $3,000 at 99, followed by sales of $30,000 at 98½ and of $5,000 at 98. West Chicago first mortgage bonds sold at 101⅝.

All reports from New York are of a bullish nature. The reaction there following the flurry has been a marked one, and the feeling exists that there will be a further reaction. The majority of the people in Chicago who deal extensively in New York stocks are said to have been on the right side of the market. Money in New York yesterday ranged from 4 to 7 per cent.

There has been a strengthening in local money rates, both for loans and for exchange. Sterling rates yesterday showed an advance which brings it up to a point where gold shipments can be made at a profit. The net gold reserve yesterday amounted to $60,400,000, with a probability of considerable shipments by Saturday's steamers. Sterling rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488½	490½
Actual	488	490
Documentary	487	489

Receipts for Alley "L" Bonds.

Permanent receipts for the deposit of first mortgage Alley "L" bonds with the Northern Trust company were issued yesterday. Each depositor of bonds will receive a receipt for the same, and these receipts it is expected will soon be listed on the Stock Exchange so that trading can be done in them. It is claimed the deposit of bonds has exceeded the expectations of the members of the First Mortgage Bondholders' committee.

A dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 6 to stockholders of the National railway of record Dec. 31, was announced yesterday.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 WCSRR 2d act. 112	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
250 do act. 111⅛	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
50 do 2d act. 112⅛	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
100 do 2d act. 111⅞	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
50 do 2d act. 112¼	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
50 do act. 111⅞	50 do act. 21⅝
15 do 111½	50 do act. 21⅝
50 do 2d act. 111¾	150 do 2d act. 21⅞
50 do act. 111	50 do act. 21½
50 do act. 110⅞	50 do 2d act. 21⅞
200 do act. 111	50 do act. 21½
50 do 2d act. 112	50 do act. 21½
50 do 2d act. 112⅛	50 do act. 21½
32 do 111¼	50 do 2d act. 21¾
50 do 111⅛	350 do act. 21⅝
2 do 111⅛	315 N Y Bis Co. 68
50 Dia M Co act. 122½	450 do act. 68¼
10 do 125	50 do act. 68¼
120 do act. 124⅛	50 do act. 68⅛
100 do act. 124⅛	200 do act. 68¾
40 do 124⅛	100 do act. 68⅞
50 do act. 124⅛	25 Am Stw Bd Co. 45
1 do 125	50 do cash. 45
30 do 124	50 do 45¼
3 do 124¼	150 do act. 45⅛
45 do 124	10 do 45¼
50 do 2d act. 124⅜	50 do 45⅛
50 do 124	10 do act. 45⅛
251 do 124	50 do act. 45⅛
50 L St El R R act 21½	50 do act. 45⅛
50 do 2d act. 21⅞	100 do act. 45⅛
50 do act. 21½	50 do act. 45⅛
50 do 2d act. 21½	50 do act. 45¼
50 do 2d act. 21⅜	100 NCStRRCo act. 295
300 do act. 21⅝	10 do 295½
10 do 21⅝	100 do 295
50 do 2d act. 21⅞	50 do 296
10 do 21⅞	50 do act. 300
50 do act. 21⅞	10 C City Ry. 300
50 do act. 21⅞	4 W Stone Co. 72
50 do act. 21⅞	50 do 72

BONDS.

$1000 Bd of Trd 5s.102¾	$5000 WC 1st mg 5s.101⅝
600 L St El db 5s. 77	5000 do 101⅝

SALES AFTER CALL.

150 L St El R R act 21½	150 W C St RR act. 111½
100 do 2d act. 21⅞	50 do act. 111⅝
100 do act. 21⅝	100 do 111⅝
100 do act. 21⅝	50 do act. 111⅝
10 do 21⅝	10 do 111⅝
50 do 2d act. 21⅞	100 do 111⅝
50 do act. 21½	50 do act. 111¾
250 do act. 21⅝	60 do 111⅝
3 do 21½	2 do 111¾
50 do act. 21⅝	50 do act. 111⅝
44 Dia M Co. 124	50 do 2d act. 112
50 do 124	50 do 2d act. 112⅛
50 do 124	50 do 2d act. 112¼
5 do 124	50 do 2d act. 112¼
50 do 2d act. 124	50 C City Ry. 300
50 do act. 123½	100 N Y Bis Co. 69¼
15 Am S Board Co 45	50 do 2d act. 69
50 do act. 45¼	[illegible]
50 do 2d act. 45⅛	[illegible]
50 do act. 45⅛	[illegible]
25 C & C C & D. 62	[illegible]
50 NCStRRCo act. 297½	[illegible]
50 do act. 300	[illegible]
10 do 300	[illegible]
275 do 300	10 C Str & M Co. 45
50 do act. 300	50 MetWSElRRCo. 14½
50 do act. 300	50 do 15

BONDS.

$ 3000 W C St R R debt 6s. 99	$5000 C-Av & FG 5s 99
30000 do 98½	1000 WC 1st mg 5s.101⅝
5000 do 98	3000 C Ed deb 6s. 102⅝

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 26.	Dec. 19.
New York	$157,000,564	$112,748,510
Chicago	19,855,000	16,924,000
Boston	19,224,941	15,576,967
St. Louis	4,572,874	4,165,966
Baltimore	3,147,571	2,440,444
New Orleans	2,317,985	2,254,166

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.00 premium; St. Louis, 25c discount bid.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Sharp Rise in Values Is Recorded in Early Dealings.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The resumption of business after the holiday was marked by a sharp rise in values in the early dealings on the Stock Exchange. The confident tone was mainly attributable to the expectation that the Treasury will be strengthened by an issue of government bonds. In the best informed financial circles these views find acceptance, but so far the only people whose statements would carry any conviction are mute on the subject. It is not believed a strictly gold bond bill can be got through the Senate, and accordingly the impending issue will be under the same authority as the two last.

Reports of any present or recent offer by Russia to take our government bonds or loan gold to the United States Treasury are authoritatively denied. Other favorable influences were money rates at the legal figure and favorable reports of railway earnings for the third week of December. The St. Paul for the period mentioned shows an increase in gross earnings of $159,548, and for the month of November increased gross $897,654 and net $667,672. These factors caused a decidedly improved sentiment, resulting in advances in the general list of from 1 to 3 per cent, with all the leading stocks participating. An extreme rise of 4½ in Lackawanna, in the face of a demoralized market for anthracite coal, due to the unseasonable weather, was set down to the covering of short contracts.

No quotations were received from London, owing to the extended Christmas holiday at that center, but foreign buying orders were executed on this market to a moderate extent. The upward movement came to a halt soon after the expiration of the first hour, and in the ensuing dealings sales were recorded at figures close to Tuesday's final prices.

In some instances the transactions were noted below that day's closing, particularly in Reading, Burlington, Manhattan, and Leather preferred. The reactionary movement was on selling for both accounts. A sharp recession occured in the rates of sterling exchange on the sale of gold bullion and to revived talk of gold exports by Saturday's steamers.

Up to the close of business no engagements had been made, however. No applications for loan certificates have been made or are expected to be received from the banks or by the Clearing-House committee until after the close of the year at the earliest.

The pressure to sell subsided around delivery hour, and under the leadership of sugar prices took an upward course. The improvements, however, as a rule did not exceed fractions. Sugar was in brisk demand in the final dealings and rose to 103¼, a net gain of 3⅜ per cent. The rise was credited to an advance in the market for domestic refined sugars and to the alleged proposition of the Cuban revolutionary leaders to destroy the sugar crop.

Money on call, 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper nominally 6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and irregular with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¾@490 for demand and 488¼@488⅜ for sixty days. Posted rates, 488½@489 and 490½@491. Commercial bills, 487¼. Silver certificates, 66⅝@67; sales, $20,000 at 67. Bar silver, 66⅛. Mexican dollars, 52¼. Government bonds, new 4s, ½ per cent lower; other issues unchanged. New 4s, registered, 116; coupon, 116; 5s registered, 112; coupon, 112; 4s registered, 108; coupon, 109; 2s registered, 96; Pacific 6s of 1896, 99.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dc.26.	Closing Dc.24.
Amn. Sugar	68,100	103¼	100⅛	102¾	99¾
Do pfd	500	97½	96½	96½	95⅝
Amn. Tobacco	10,300	78½	76¾	76⅞	76¼
Do pfd	75	95½	95½	95½	93¾
Amn. Cot. Oil	200	17	17	17	17
Do pfd	200	64	63	64	64¼
A. T. & C. Co.	100	91½	91½	91½	....
Atchison	11,500	15⅛	14¾	14¾	14¼
Do pfd	300	22	22	22	22¼
Bay State Gas	1,000	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
B. & O.	700	42¾	40½	40½	44
C. F. & I. pfd	100	92	92	92	....
C., L. & W. pfd	400	52	50	52	53½
C., B. & Q.	22,300	78	76⅛	76⅝	76⅞
C. & N. W.	5,200	100⅛	98⅝	99⅞	98⅛
Do pfd	15	144	144	144	143
C., M. & St. P.	43,800	69⅞	68¼	68⅝	68
Do pfd	200	128	128	128	126¼
C., R. I. & P.	6,300	68⅞	67	67¼	66⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,300	38	37	37⅞	37
Can. So.	2,100	50	48⅞	50	48
Ches. & O.	1,300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15
C., St. P., M. & M.	50	115	115	115	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	900	38¼	36¾	36⅛	36⅝
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	1,400	102⅛	101	101	100⅞
Con. Gas, N. Y.	1,800	152½	150	151⅛	150
Chicago Gas	6,200	66⅛	65⅝	66	65⅞
C., H. V. & Tol.	100	16	16	16	16⅜
Do pfd	10	54	54	54	....
Colo. Fuel & I.	400	27	27	27	26
Colo. C. & I dev.	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¼
D., L. & W.	700	165½	162	165½	160
Del. & Hud.	800	127	125¼	125¾	127
D. & R. G. pfd	1,700	44⅞	44¼	44⅛	44½
Dist. & C. F. Co.	9,700	16⅛	16	16⅛	15⅞
D. M. & Ft. D.	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	....
Edison	4	94½	94½	94½	90
E. T. & T. Co.	100	62½	62½	62½	....
Gen. Electric	1,100	27	26½	26⅞	26⅜
Iowa Cent. pfd	400	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛
Lake Shore	1,700	147	144⅝	145⅞	144⅜
Louis. & Nash.	8,400	47⅜	46	46⅞	46⅛
L. E. & W.	1,000	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜
Do pfd	500	70	69⅞	70	69⅝
L., N. A. & C.	1,100	8⅛	7⅛	8	8
Long Island Trac.	900	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛
Laclede Gas	1,200	21⅞	20⅞	21	20⅝
Do pfd	50	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	....
Met. Trac.	200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	....
Mich. Cent.	100	98	98	98	94¼
M., K. & T.	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Do pfd	3,900	26⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
Manhattan	1,600	103	101¼	101⅞	101⅛
Mobile & Ohio	200	24	23	23	23
Mo. Pac.	7,400	26¼	25⅛	25⅞	25½
Minn. Iron	175	63	62½	63	63
Minn. & St. L.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	....
Do 1st pfd	100	47	47	47	44⅜
Do 2d pfd	35	83¾	83¾	83¾	....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	300	182	182	182	....
Nor. Pac.	100	4	4	4	4
Do pfd	400	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	600	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
N. Y. Cent.	1,100	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛
Norfolk & W.	150	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Do pfd	200	8⅜	8	8	8
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,000	10	9⅛	9⅞	9⅝
Do pfd	800	26⅜	25½	26	25⅛
North Amn. Co.	1,400	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4⅛
N. Y. Ont. & W.	1,000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
Nat. Linseed	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	19
Nat. Lead	900	26	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
Do pfd	400	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	85⅛
Nat. Starch	100	6	6	6	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	12	12	12	12
Do 2d pfd	10	22	22	22	22
Ont. Silver	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Ogn. S. Line	100	6	6	6	7
Phila. & Read.	10,300	6	4⅜	5	6
Pac. Mail	2,700	28⅛	26⅞	27⅝	26
Pullman	120	155	155	155	157
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞
Do pfd	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	54
Pitts. & W. pfd	100	20	20	20	....
Southern Ry.	2,600	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
Do pfd	4,700	28⅞	27⅜	28	27⅛
So. Pac.	400	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛
Silver Bullion	20,000	67	67	67	....
St. L. & S. W.	100	5	5	5	5
Do pfd	700	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
Tex. Pac.	600	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
T., A. A. & N. M.	10	10	10	10	....
Do pfd	6	24	24	24	....
Tenn. Coal	6,400	29⅛	28⅛	29	28⅛
Union Pac.	1,200	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
U. P., D. & G.	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
U. S. Rubber	1,400	28⅛	27	27	27
Do pfd	25	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80
U. S. Cordage	2,300	5⅛	5	5	5
Do pfd	200	11⅛	11	11	10⅛
Do gtd	600	22	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛
U. S. Leather	1,300	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
Do pfd	14,400	63⅛	61⅛	63	64
U. S. Express	20	42	42	42	40¼
W. & L. E.	7,600	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅛
Do pfd	100	37	37	37	38
Wabash	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Do pfd	3,700	16⅛	16	16⅛	15⅞
Western Union	7,200	87	86⅛	87	86⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.......140	United States.......40
American.......112	Fargo.......95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg.......116⅛	U. S. 4s reg.......109
U. S. 4s coup.......116⅛	U. S. 4s coup.......110
U. S. 5s reg.......112⅛	U. S. 2s reg.......96
U. S. 5s coup.......112⅛	Pacific 6s of '95..bid 99

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

257000 Atch 4s tr.......71@72	10000 M-StP con.......128¼
98000 do 2d in class A.......21¾@23⅜	3000 do 4s.......96
16000 A-P in.......2⅝@3	1000 do C-PW 5s.......111⅛
2000 A Co 5s.......110	15000 M-O gm 4s.......64@65
5000 Atch adjmt.......44	1000 NYC 1st.......121⅛
5000 Bkyn El 1st.......102	1000 NYO-W ref.......90
1000 do 2d.......75	2000 NYS-W terml 5s.......102
2000 BCR-N 1st col tr 5s.......100⅛	1000 NC-StL con.......101
7000 CB-Q con 7s.......119⅛@120	1000 Nat Starch 6s.......95
10000 do Neb ex 4s.......88	29000 NP con 5s.......34@34⅛
10000 do con 5s.......101⅛	6000 do col tr notes.......80@81
1000 CRI-P ex 5s.......104	25000 do 2d con.......102
5000 C-NW 30 year deb 5s.......107	1000 O So 1st.......39
5000 do deb of 1921.......107⅛@108	20000 do gm 4s.......25⅛
3000 C-El gen 5s.......100	28000 OSL-UN con tr ctfs.......36⅛@38⅛
31000 C-E 1st.......106⅛@107⅛	3000 OSL 6s.......102⅛@103
28000 C-O gen 4½s.......73@74⅛	118000 P-R gm 4s tr.......75⅛@76⅛
10000 do R-A 2d.......85	12000 do 1st in.......24@25⅛
10000 CNJ gen 5s.......116	35000 do 2d in.......10⅛@11⅛
106000 C-NP 5s tr.......38@39	20000 do 3d in.......7@7⅛
2000 Col Mid 4s tr.......22	5000 RGW 1st.......75⅛
2000 ClStL-C 1st.......95	5000 StL-IM 5s.......78@79
2000 CCC-StL 4s St L div.......93⅛	5000 StL-SW 1st.......71
5000 CHV-T 5s.......88	10000 do 2d in.......29@29⅛
10000 Col-9th Av 1st.......114	10000 StPM-M 4s.......99⅛@100
20000 FtW-DC 1st.......65@66	2000 SA-AP 4s.......54
3000 FtW-RG 1st.......60	11000 SP Cal 6s con.......99
8000 GE deb 5s.......94	5000 So Ry 1st.......86@86⅛
13000 GH-SA M-P div.......92½@93	3000 TexP 1st.......81⅛
44000 Ia Cent 1st.......92@92⅛	148000 do 2d in.......20@21⅛
20000 KP Den div.......106@110	13000 Un El 1st.......100
5000 KP con tr.......74	8000 US Cord 1st.......30@31⅛
5000 H-J 5s.......[illegible]	5000 Un Leath 6s.......110⅛
1000 LNA-C 5s.......69⅜	37000 UPD-G 1st.......33@35⅛
16000 Lac Gas 5s.......83@84	13000 UP 1st of '96.......102⅛@103
5000 LexAv-Pf 1st.......114	22000 do of '99.......106@107
10000 MK-T 1st 4s.......83@84	3000 UP new 6s.......93⅛
108000 do 2d.......57@59⅛	2000 UP col tr 4½s.......45
2000 do 5s of Tex.......79	13000 Wab 1st 5s.......104⅛@105⅛
2000 Met El 1st.......120	48000 do 2d.......71@72⅛
2000 M-StL 5s.......111	10000 WNY-P gm.......40
2000 M-I 1st.......74⅞	42000 WisC 1st tr.......42@43⅛
2000 MC con.......117	1000 WS gtd 4s.......103⅛
	15000 do reg.......104⅛

Sheriff Shot by an Insane Man.

Olathe, Kas., Dec. 26.—Intense excitement prevails in this city today over the shooting of Sheriff Glover by Charles Hindman while the Sheriff and his deputies were trying to effect the capture of Hindman, who for several days has been deranged. Hindman had driven from home his step-mother and barricaded himself in the house, saying he would not be taken alive. After shooting the Sheriff, who is perhaps fatally injured, Hindman surrendered.

RAILWAY NEWS.

CUTTING OF EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES CAUSES TROUBLE.

It Is Apprehended That the New Traffic Agreement Cannot Be Enforced on and After Jan. 1—Excuses Are Plentiful for the Present Rate-Cutting, and Much Discussion of Contracts Is Going On—What the Outcome Probably Will Be.

Cutting of eastbound freight rates is being practiced by many of the roads so openly and freely as to cause apprehensions that the new joint traffic agreement cannot be enforced on and after Jan. 1. While the traffic officials have been instructed to maintain rates after Jan. 1, yet just as stringent orders were issued by the executive officers a short time ago that rates must be restored and firmly maintained, yet the rate demoralization is just as bad now as it was before those orders were given.

As an excuse for the present rate cutting it is claimed contracts had been made previously at cut rates which could not be annulled and which it will take all of this month to dispose of. Fears are entertained, however, that new contracts with shippers are now being executed and it will be impossible to dispose of them by Jan. 1 next. Orders may be issued by the Board of Managers to annul all contracts then in existence. But it has been frequently decided by the courts that contracts made with shippers by authorized agents of the railroads must be carried. The only way in which they can be got rid of is for the railroads to pay those shippers a round sum for allowing their abrogation, and this will be about the same as if those shippers were given cut rates all along.

It is believed the new Presidents' agreement will facilitate rather than checkmate the manipulation of rates. Nothing deters a road more from secret rate cutting than the knowledge that other roads when they obtain knowledge of it will at once meet the cut rates, and thus cause a general and open reduction. Under the new agreement this cannot be done. If a road is accused of rate cutting the matter has first to be considered by the Commissioner and is by him referred to the board of nine managers. The road thus accused, of course, has a representative on the board, and he will no doubt defend his road to the best of his ability and thus delay a decision by the board for some time. Should a divided decision be the result, as it probably will be, the matter will go to the Board of Arbitration, which again will consume some time before a final decison is rendered. This long delay in reaching a final decision, it is believed, will prove fatal to the agreement.

ILLINOIS' RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Facts and Figures Furnished by Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth annual report of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission will be made to the Governor early next month. The tables showing the summary of statistics have been prepared by Secretary Yantis and Assistant Secretary Levy, and present the following interesting facts:

Illinois still leads all the States in the Union in the total mileage of railways constructed and in operation, having 10,471.93 miles, being 18.29 miles of road per 100 square miles of territory and 364 miles of road per 10,000 inhabitants. There were 137.62 miles of road built during the last year. The capital stock of these roads (177 in number) shows: Capital stock, $978,563,848; funded debt, $1,189,418,515; current liabilities, $97,720,806; total, $2,265,703,169, being per mile capital stock of $26,065, or a total per mile of $60,395.

The proportion of capital stock to the total railway capital is 43.19 per cent. The increase in total railway capital stock over 1894 is $153,126,454. The incomes of these roads were as follows: Gross earnings from operation, $268,059,980; operating expenses, $178,879,077; income from operation, $89,180,903; income from other sources, $13,336,408; total income, $102,517,311; expenses assignable to fixed charges, $86,300,942; net income of thirty-nine roads, $23,630,479; net deficit forty-five roads, $7,803,544. Sixteen operating and nine leased roads paid dividends during the year amounting to $22,462,176. Dividends during 1895 show a decrease of $2,859,576, being 11.29 per cent. The earnings and income in this State were: Passenger department revenues, $16,568,153; mails, $2,060,812; express and baggage, $1,566,474; total, $20,695,623. Freight revenue, $44,971,391. Grand total earnings and income, $76,263,579. This shows the revenue from passengers per train mile to have been two cents and one-fourth; per ton of freight per mile, one cent and one-fourth. The passenger department shows a decrease from last year of $5,423,958, or 24.66 per cent in the receipts from passengers; an increase from mails of $131,607; increase in receipts from express and baggage of $120,608; being a total decrease from passenger department of $5,218,255, or 20 per cent, the decrease being due to large increase during the World's Fair in 1894. The freight department shows an increase in receipts of $2,671,541. The total earnings from operation show a decrease of $1,347,851; the total earnings and income show a decrease of $1,244,958.

The total expenditures in Illinois for the year were $72,171,953, of which $48,191,558 was for operating expenses and $23,980,395 for fixed charges. Number of passengers carried in Illinois was 63,485,413. Tons of freight carried was 61,446,166. The number of employés in Illinois is given at 62,755, an increase of 1,555. Amount paid in taxes in Illinois during the year was $4,145,202. Of the amount of taxes reported by the Illinois Central railroad company, $573,452 thereof is 7 per cent of the gross receipts paid to the State, and is included in the total amount of taxes reported paid by this company.

CHAIRMAN MIDGLEY CHANGES TITLE

Considers Commissioner More Appropriate and Will Apply the Same.

Chairman Midgley surprised Western railroad officials with the following announcement of a change in his official title:

"Under various agreements inaugurated by the executive officers and elaborated by the Western Trunk Line committee during the last two years the undersigned (J. W. Midgley) is designated as Commissioner and intrusted with the execution of the contracts. Such title more fitly describes the duties assigned to him than does that of Chairman. There is a chairman of each standing and special committee, hence to distinguish between them either the surnames of the chairmen require to be stated or the title of the association or committee—as the case may be—must needs be added. This will be obviated by appropriating the title of Commissioner, because throughout the territory wherein his jurisdiction runs there will be but one Commissioner.

"Commencing Jan. 1 ensuing the undersigned, therefore, in matters pertaining to the Western Freight Association, will use the title of Commissioner. In administering the pass agreement, the car mileage, and other special contracts confided to him for enforcement the title of Chairman will be continued, because in those connections no conflict is experienced and he is designated as Chairman of the executive officers intrusted with their direction."

MONEY FOR TERMINALS TO BE PAID.

Agreement Made by Northern Pacific Receivers Ratified by the Court.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The money due from the railroad companies that utilized the Chicago and Northern Pacific terminals prior to the Northern Pacific receivership is to be paid.

Judge Jenkins today ratified the agreement made by the receivers in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio company, which, it is understood, is indebted for a large amount. The Wisconsin Central company is also interested in the disposal of the money. These claims, together with claims against other companies, accrued up to Sept. 26, 1893, when the Northern Pacific company surrendered the Chicago and Northern Pacific terminals to that company. Since then all of the companies have presented claims and counter-claims against each other. In the meantime no steps were taken to collect the money. The determination of the different claims involves many questions, and promises to be hotly contested. The hearing will be Jan. 12 and Jan. 18, when all the parties will appear in court. When the court renders its decision the money collected in the meantime will be distributed.

May Pay by Commissions or Salary.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has just made a ruling regarding the payment of commissions. The question at issue relates to what are known as order agents, or employés of roads whose remuneration for services rendered consists solely of commissions. According to the Chairman's ruling order agents and men directly employed by the roads are not affected by the new commission agreement. Their remuneration is a matter strictly between themselves and the roads employing them, and other roads have nothing whatever to do with it. Each road, however, is liable for any violation of agreement by its order agent, whether his remuneration is in commissions or a salary.

Can't Escape Responsibility.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—In the case of Charles Volner against the Chicago, Burlington and Northern railroad Judge Jamison today filed a decision to the effect that a railroad company could not make contracts with its employés to escape its responsibility for injuries received, but it was optional with the injured whether he accepted relief from the benefit society which the road organized, and the fact that Volner had accepted relief acted as a release for the defendant company. This is the first time this point has been decided in this State.

Latest Railroad Appointments.

J. L. De Bevoise has been appointed General Agent of the passenger department of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway at Portland, Ore., in place of Charles MacKenzie, resigned. Thomas A. Lawes will succeed Allen Cooke as Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad.

BULLS ARE PROPHESYING A BOOM.

Reaction from the War Scare Helping Stock Markets.

New York, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The stock market continues buoyant. It has not been excessively active today, but some material advances in prices have been scored. From the smashing demoralization of last Friday and Saturday there has been a reaction rally which has put prices back to even a higher level than they were when the dread threat of war was intruded upon Wall street. Some conspicuous stocks have not gone up to their old places, but most of them have been lifted in a way which suggests that all the powers of the Stock Exchange district have been enlisted on the bull side.

All over the street now are to be heard declarations that out of President Cleveland's war frenzy is coming a boom. The rank and file of Wall street are on the bull side. They were persuaded that prices lately went down only because they were senselessly sacrificed. It is a little difficult for rational people to follow this sudden enthusiasm.

It has been certain for some days that bonds were going to be issued by the President independent of Congress. Official announcement now only corroborates the universal expectation.

After the bonds are sold and distributed, after the government gets the gold it is seeking, what then? What will have been accomplished which is of lasting benefit? Not a thing.

Is the financial situation better? Not at all—except in so far as a day of judgment may have been postponed. These truths are amply appreciated by the leaders in Wall street. They have been energetic lately and they have affected great enthusiasm in trying to boost stock market quotations. They manipulate and hurrah, they are eloquent, and they pay commissions in the one ambition to bid up apparent values, for the reason and the only reason that on improving prices people who hold stocks may be able to get out if there be any show of increased interest in the market.

People who buy stocks at the present prices and are willing to carry them through 1896 are likely to make handsome profits on nearly every conspicuous share or bond security dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. It requires no ardor to anticipate this; but meantime there is every likelihood that before the winter is over we shall see more or less temporary declines that will make sick the hearts of those who buy on slim margins.

In toady's market the most conspicuous stock was Sugar Trust. It had a little setback early in the day, but its closing price was at a figure higher than it has sold since the stock some time ago was quoted ex-dividend. One of the results of today's boom in Sugar Trust was a rushing in by small traders anxious to load up with the stock. Those who were afraid of the stock at 91 or 92 last Saturday were buying it this afternoon at 103. The spurting did not seem like legitimate buying, however, by people anxious to accumulate the stock. It had more the appearance of a movement intended to stiffen prices, to scare shorts, or to permit speculative holders to unload.

Direct bearing upon the sugar trust situation was made late in the day by the news from Europe. The German Federal Council have reported to the Reichstag the national budget for the coming year, in which are incorporated recommendations strongly urged by the German Emperor and the Cabinet, providing that the present bounties paid by the government to German exporters of raw and refined sugars shall be largely increased. The present export bounty upon raw sugar is 13½ cents a hundred pounds. It is proposed to increase this bounty to 29½ cents a hundred pounds.

The present export bounty on refined German sugar is 29½ cents a hundred pounds. This means that German producers of raw and refined sugars will be helped by their government to flood this country with their products and that our sugar makers will be at the mercy of the foreigners. The operation of such a German export bounty could mean only ruin to the American sugar trust.

Many important Chicago men have been personally in New York or have been in communication with New York friends during the last week, since President Cleveland's war message was perpetrated. Every one of them, without exception, has taken occasion to speak with confidence as to the outcome financially and commercially for the country. Mr. Pullman, Mr. Doane, Mr. Porter, Mr. Cable, Mr. Gage, and a host of others are on record, all agreeing on the one basic proposition that whatever comes to pass the country is safe; that established interests are not in danger; that the common sense of the American public will prevail through any crisis.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 23	12,576	238	37,580	8,939
Tuesday, Dec. 24	2,152	375	13,796	5,721
Thursday, Dec. 26	13,000	200	17,000	4,000
Week thus far	29,728	813	67,376	18,660
Same period last week	40,493	1,201	111,868	48,181
Same period 1894	23,864	697	64,424	20,931
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 23	2,501	1	974	....
Tuesday, Dec. 24	1,341	17	1,100	914
Thursday, Dec. 26	4,000	....	4,000	2,000
Week thus far	7,842	18	5,074	4,414
Same period last week	10,168	23	18,154	4,628
Same period 1894	8,714	138	21,730	3,739

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, and 12,000 sheep.

Cattle—Steers averaging 940@1,650 lbs sold at $3.10@4.75; bulk, $3.65@4.15; native cows and heifers, $1.40@3.65; bulk, $2.10@2.60.

Hogs—Sales were at $3.30@3.57½, bulk $3.47½@3.55; pigs sold at $2.50@3.50.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $2.80@4.50; native sheep, $1.80@3.65, and native Westerns, $2.40@3.55.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 321; none on sale. European cables quote American steers at 9@11½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@10c. No exports today. Calves—No fresh arrivals. About [illegible] on sale; active; veals higher; Veals, poor to choice, $5.00@8.37½; Western calves, $2.50@3.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,302; sales, 2,200. Sheep steady; lambs, ¼@½c higher; pens about cleared; sheep, poor to prime, $1.50@3.25; lambs, common to prime, $3.25@5.00; no very choice. Hogs—Receipts, 4,400. Dull; $3.50@4.00.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000. Market firmer and higher, active; all sold early. Native beef steers, $3.20@3.45; Western steers, $2.70@3.30; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.40; canners, $1.50@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.40; calves, $2.50@5.25; bulls and stags, etc., $1.15@3.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,900. Market 5c higher, active; everything sold. Heavy, 3.35@3.37½; mixed, $3.30@3.35; light, $3.32½@3.37½; pigs, $3.00@3.35; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.37½.

Sheep—Receipts, none. Market steady. Fair to choice natives, $2.25@3.25; Westerns, $2.00@3.10; common and stock sheep, $1.50@2.75; lambs, $3.00@4.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,600. Market steady to 10c lower. Texas steers, $2.25@3.47; Texas cows, $1.50@2.65; beef steers, $3.00@4.25; native cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $1.50@2.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,100; shipments, 200. Market steady to 10c lower. Bulk of sales $3.25@3.40; heavies, $3.10@3.40; packers, $3.25@3.40; mixed, $3.25@3.40; lights, $3.25@3.40; Yorkers, $3.30@3.40; pigs, $2.90@3.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; shipments, 200. Market steady and 15c higher. Lambs $3.00@4.25; muttons, $2.00@3.30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market strong. Native beeves, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.25; bulk sales, $2.00@2.75; Texas steers, $2.25@3.25; grass and fed cows, $1.75@2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market higher. Heavy, $3.30@3.50; mixed, $3.25@3.45; light, $3.30@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market firm. Natives, $2.00@3.50; Southerns, $2.00@3.00.

Children to Swim.

There is a movement in England to have public school children taught to swim.

IS BORROWING NO CASH.

CONTROLLER WETHERELL DENIES HE ASKED FAVORS OF BANKS.

Declares He Is Not Trying to Raise Funds with Which to Pay the Semi-Annual Interest on Jan. 1—This Interest, He Says, Is Provided For and the December Salaries Will Be Paid When They Have Been Earned—$300,000 in City's General Fund.

Controller Wetherell denied point blank a story put in circulation yesterday that he was going around among the banks trying to borrow money with which to pay the semi-annual interest on Jan. 1. Mr. Wetherell said he was not trying to borrow funds. The interest money, amounting to $400,000, is provided for. The December salaries will also be ready when they have been earned. The condition of the City Treasury yesterday showed that after deducting the school money there was $300,000 in the general fund. License fees are coming in at a rate which indicates there will be more than enough to meet current obligations the first of the year.

The report in circulation seems to have been based upon a supposition that the revenues this year will fall below the estimate made by the Finance committee when it prepared this year's appropriation budget, $200,000. Mayor Swift declared no one could tell now whether such will be the case.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "I believe when the accounts are balanced and the books closed it will be found the receipts have exceeded the estimates made by the Finance committee. In saying this I am taking into consideration the fact that at least 1,000 saloons may go out of business at the end of the year, and as a consequence the city may lose several thousand dollars of its revenue. The Controller has not been trying to borrow money from the banks. He may have gone to some of them and made conditional arrangements to obtain funds in case they are needed, but until we close the books for this year no one, not even the Controller, can tell whether there will be a shortage. Our receipts may exceed the estimate of the Finance committee by several hundred thousand dollars or they may fall below it."

WILL PUT ASPHALT IN THE TRACKS.

West Division Street Railway Enters Into a New Agreement.

General Manager Parsons of the West Division Street railway company entered into an agreement with Commissioner Kent yesterday to repave the tracks of his cable line in Madison street from Jefferson street to Center avenue with asphalt.

This is the first diversion that ever has been made from stone or cedar block for paving the right of way of street car tracks. All ordinances on the subject require street railway companies to pave and keep in repair a strip sixteen feet wide for double track roads in the center of the street. In much used streets the companies use almost exclusively granite block. In compliance with the wishes of property-owners and the people generally West Madison street has been paved on either side of the car tracks with asphalt. They have been urging Commissioner Kent to make the West Division company do likewise, so as to have the paving of the entire street uniform.

So yesterday Mr. Kent sent for General Manager Parsons and told him what would be required. Mr. Parsons protested at first against removing the granite block already down, but finding there was no way of getting around the matter he agreed to substitute the asphalt. The work is to be done as soon as the weather will permit.

NO MORE TRACK ELEVATION TALK.

Matters Will Remain as They Are Until an Agreement Is Reached.

There will be no more track elevation conferences with the Mayor until such time as the Western Indiana and St. Charles Air Line companies get ready to submit their plans. The agreement now in effect is that the engineers of these two corporations shall get together and work out a solution of the problem at Clark and Sixteenth streets; that in the event they fail to agree then the Mayor can appoint an engineer on behalf of the city to take the matter up with them, and whatever he decides is to be final and be accepted by all parties.

President Healy Is Displeased.

President Healy of the County Board is displeased over the action of the Judges in allowing Recorder Chase fifteen extra employés on account of the Torrens land title system. He is displeased because Mr. Chase's application for next year demands appropriations amounting to $228,000, while he places the estimated earnings of the office at only $200,000, thus leaving a deficit of $28,000. The application calls for $179,250 to cover salaries, $36,750 for the Torrens transfer department, and $12,000 for supplies, making a total of $228,000. The Recorder's salary of $6,000 is not included.

Thinks the Figure Too High.

Mayor Swift is having statements prepared showing the receipts of the Oil, Gas, Boiler, and Weight and Measure Inspectors' departments. He still says Ald. Madden places his estimated saving of $100,000 a year by consolidating these four bureaus into one at much too high a figure.

IN THE IRON TRADE MARKET.

Labor Cost Is at Present Out of Proportion to Current Prices.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 26.—The Iron Trade Review will say this week: "While holiday dullness is upon the iron market in all its departments and seemingly [illegible] made in the year [illegible] from all of [illegible] early business [illegible] is still [illegible] must know [illegible] next six months [illegible] the consumers [illegible] rent prices [illegible] all cases [illegible] risk. The [illegible] that the [illegible] portion to [illegible] prising. [illegible] level, to [illegible] adjustment in wages as between the producer [illegible]

Interest on Equitable Gas Light & Fuel Company's Bonds.

The interest maturing Jan. 1, 1896, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Gas Light and Fuel Company of Chicago will be paid upon presentation of coupons at the [illegible] Bank on or after [illegible]

E. S. MORGAN, Treasurer.

OUR FREE LETTER

Reviewing the grain and stock markets [illegible]

J. R. Willard & Co.

Members Chicago Board of Trade, New York Produce Exchange.

17 Board of Trade, Chicago. 44 Broadway, New York.

Write to Us.

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5%

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REALTY.

MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

Dickinson Cement Co.

PORTLAND CEMENTS

[illegible]

Interest on Lake Gas Company's Bonds.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE LOANS [illegible]

CAMP OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

IT HAS MANY DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS ALL ITS OWN.

Population Is Composed of the Better Elements and There Is an Absence of the Tough and Vicious Characters That Swarmed to Leadville in Its Boom Days—Telephones, Electric Lights, Sewers, Railroads, and Business Conservatism.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Dec. 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—The district of Cripple Creek contains forty-five square miles, and of this a strip two and one-half miles wide and five miles long composes the mineral belt. The Town of Cripple Creek lies at the northern end of the belt and Victor is at the southern. The intervening territory consists of pine-covered hills that once furnished grazing for great herds of cattle, and these hills are called Battle Mountain, Squaw Mountain, and Bull Rauen, Gold, Beacon, Globe, Wamack, Tenderfoot, Mineral, and Carbonate Hills.

The best mines are on Battle and Squaw Mountains and Bull Rauen and Gold Hills. Scattered over the district are the Towns of Anaconda, Mound City, Arequa, Lawrence, Goldfield, Independence, Altman, and Gillette. The population of the district is approximately 35,000, of which Cripple Creek has 13,000, Victor 5,000, Altman 1,500, Anaconda 1,500, Goldfield 900, and Gillette 600.

Two railroads haul in the supplies and take out the ore and bullion. One is the Florence and Cripple Creek road, which was built by D. H. Moffatt and connects with the Denver and Rio Grande, and the other is the Midland Terminal, which connects with the Midland and winds around Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs. The Missouri Pacific has surveyors in the field from Pueblo, and a company has been organized to build a short line from Denver via South Park. Another railroad proposition, and one that will attract attention because of its novelty, is a cog road from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek over Pike's Peak.

Where the Ore Product Is Sent.

The ore product of the camp is mainly sent to Denver and Pueblo for treatment, especially that of a high grade, but a large quantity is handled by the following local mills: Gold and Globe, 30 stamps; Gold Geyser, 20 stamps; Hartsell, 20 stamps; Colorado Springs, 25 stamps; Spinney, 25 stamps; Summit, 30 stamps; Brodie cyanide mill, 50 tons capacity, and the Lawrence and Gillette chorination mills, each of 50 tons capacity a day.

The Colorado Springs, Spinney, and Summit mills are not now in operation because the ore in their vicinities is too refractory. At Florence are two more cyanide mills—the Moffat, which will soon have a capacity of 250 tons a day, and the United States economic reduction works, which can treat 100 tons daily.

There are not more than 2,500 miners on the district pay-rolls, the average wages being $3 for a workday of eight hours. Scattered over the district, engaged in prospecting, are 1,500 miners. These are living on their own money or on "grub stakes," and, of course, are earning nothing.

It is not only in the character of its ore deposits that Cripple Creek differs from other mining camps. The town is quiet and orderly. Drunken men are rarely seen, and vice and ruffianism do not flaunt themselves. Both Cripple Creek and its rival, Victor, are largely made up of families. Children are plentiful, and each town has a good schoolhouse. The orderliness that prevails now may change when the rush of spring begins. The absence of tough characters is probably due to the fact that when Cripple Creek first sprung into prominence Creede was the fashion. All of that element which is dangerous and infests the frontier flocked to the latter place, and it became notorious as the "toughest camp in Colorado."

There is an air of thrift here that is not generally seen in the hurly-burly of mining life. Men are careful in their business transactions, and are not carried away by excitement. There are the usual open gambling and typical mining camp scenes, but they are in a modified form.

Contrasted with Leadville.

The greatest contrast imaginable exists between Cripple Creek and Leadville as it was in 1879 and 1880, when its boom was at its height. The panic and the presence of railroads has brought into this camp a class of men not seen in the carbonate camp during the early days. They have little money, by comparison, and what they have they guard carefully. Whisky drinking is general, but the gambling tables are not liberally patronized. While the streets and hotel lobbies are crowded during the day and evening, 11 o'clock finds both deserted, and life in the disreputable district, where the dance halls and the variety theaters abound, is not different from life in the corresponding districts in large Eastern cities, except for a distinctly Western flavor.

To reach Leadville before the advent of the railroad a long stage ride was necessary. This was expensive and difficult. The result was that the poor and timid were kept out and the camp soon filled up with an adventurous throng that spent money freely and indulged in all sorts of follies and excesses. Night was turned into day; dawn found a drinking, cursing, boisterous crowd of roysterers in possession of the street, where vice abounded openly. Business did not fairly begin until 10 o'clock in the morning. In the hotel lobbies extravagant sums of money changed hands for holes in the ground that had never been seen by the purchasers and which had no other virtue than that they were supposed to lie within the newly discovered carbonate belt.

Murders were frequent and men died like sheep from exposure and hunger. It was a mining camp, the like of which was never seen in the world, and, owing to changing conditions, may never be seen again unless remote Alaska should furnish a parallel.

Cripple Creek is its antithesis. It is quiet and orderly; the dangerous adventurers are not here in strong numbers; the local government is able and enlightened, and electricity, steam, and other agencies of civilization have made it possible to live here in comparative comfort. Just at this time, it is true, the accommodations are not equal to the demand, but houses are springing up on every hand—rude structures, many of them—but sufficiently well-built to furnish shelter. In the business center only brick buildings are permitted, and there is a fire warden to see that the ordinances of the town in this respect are strictly carried out.

City Advantages Abound.

There are churches as well as schoolhouses, a well-equipped volunteer fire department, supplied with the best alarm system; a water service that supplies pure snow water from Pike Peak's under high pressure; a telephone system; an electric light system, and a sewer system. The telephone system, with its long-distance connections with Denver, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs, is unexcelled. It covers every part of the district and one-half the business of the camp between the big cities mentioned is carried on over it. What is said of Cripple Creek can be repeated for Victor on a slightly smaller scale.

Real estate in Cripple Creek is just now on the boom. Corner lots are selling at $600 the front foot, with inside lots at half that price. This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent in one year.

The climate of the Cripple district is a source of never-ending wonder to old Colorado miners, who naturally expect at this altitude of 9,000 feet to be snowed under every winter as they are at Leadville and in the San Juan. Here mining is carried on all winter long and there are few days in which prospecting cannot be prosecuted. In the early spring the elements are at their worst, and in summer there is some inconvenience on account of heavy rains.

Cripple Creek a Poor Man's Camp.

Cripple Creek is a "poor man's camp," to the extent that it is not necessary to success to have a million with which to operate. A few thousands will open the door to solid investment in mercantile business on a more or less precarious life as a mine operator. The actually poor man is no better off here than elsewhere.

Today there are no idle laborers. Tomorrow there will be a rush, labor will be a glut in the market, and there will be suffering. Every foot of ground in the mineral belt is staked, so there is no opening in that direction for the novice, as experienced prospectors have scoured the country for miles around. The poor and inexperienced man's chances of stumbling across a mine are few. They cannot be said to exist. True, Cripple Creek gold was discovered by farmers, and practiced miners scoffed at the finds, even though the mineral was shown them. They were misled by the erratic formation, but now that the secrets of the Cripple Creek crater have in a large measure been revealed, scientific men have constructed their theories and gone to work according to their newly acquired ideas, covering the ground thoroughly and leaving no territory unexplored.

The panic left Colorado full of unemployed men, to whom Cripple Creek was a godsend. Now artisans and laborers are flocking to other fields, and at present they are meeting all the requirements of construction and improvement. Men who make long journeys from the East expecting immediate employment will be disappointed.

Opportunities for Men of Means.

On the other hand, capital has not gobbled up everything. There is a chance for the man of moderate means if he comes with the determination of dealing legitimately and is level-headed enough not to be led off by every plausible tale of prospective riches he hears. With a stiff string tied to his money he can hope to learn the ways of the country, and eventually get a handsome return for his cash and time.

The hills are covered with men who are working their own claims. They have not yet fallen into the power of the big stock companies, and have enough money to withstand their blandishment and their attacks, though in truth no disposition to squeeze the little fellows out has yet been manifested.

They have enough to buy food and blasting powder, and they go cheerily on their way confident of their ultimate success. In this particular Cripple Creek is unlike any other big camp in the rockies, but the day will come when the big fish will swallow the little ones. All that is needed is time for concentration, combination, and conspiracy. This is the history of mining the world over, and history will repeat itself here as well as elsewhere.

Heard in Hotel Corridors.

"All we want of Congress is a subsidy of $300,000 a year for twenty years and the right to land at San Francisco and we will put $18,000,000 into ocean cables from America to Australia and to Japan," said the Hon. Audley Coote of Australia, London, and Paris at the Palmer yesterday. The Hon. Audley builds the railroads and lays the cables in Australia and the surrounding waters. He has just completed a little matter of laying a thousand-mile cable from Queensland, Australia, to New Caledonia. This, he says, is the first link in the cable chain to San Francisco. All he now asks is a subsidy and the right to land at San Francisco. Mr. Coote says: "We want, and expect to get, from China and Japan $200,000 a year subsidy. I am at present located in Washington and would like Congress to give the right to construct a cable from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands. Of course this would be under American control. After that right is secured, and I think it will be, we will form an international cable company. The money is practically assured now and the great Pacific cable could then be laid. The scheme contemplates a line from San Francisco to Queensland, 6,800 miles long, with landing stations at the Sandwich Islands, Samoa, Fiji, and New Caledonia. From the Sandwich Islands another cable will branch off to Japan through the Midway Islands. The Midway Islands, by the way, are really American possessions. Another branch may be built from Samoa to the Society Islands, off the South American coast. The cost will be over $18,000,000, but would be a profitable investment. The proposed cable from Vancouver to the Sandwich Islands is impracticable. Let Congress give us the rights and privileges asked for and we will do the rest."

"Here is a specimen from a Cripple Creek gold mine that has assayed $75,000 to the ton," said W. H. Crawford at the Annex on his return from the gold fields last night. "That is a great country out there and I believe will prove to be the greatest of American gold mining camps. With a friend who was well known I saw the inside of several mines and the quantity of gold in sight is wonderful. I was given a little piece from the floor and afterwards had it assayed at Salt Lake City. The report was $75,000 to the ton. That beats anything I know of, even in fairy books. There will be thousands of people go to that country next spring and some will make big fortunes."

"Our State Immigration Society is the biggest thing at home just now," said C. M. Dahl, Secretary of State for North Dakota, at the Leland. "We have a population of 200,000 and want one of 2,500,000 just as soon as possible. The State Immigration Society was formed at Fargo, and has branches in every county. Besides interesting home-seekers in the future greatness of the State, the society will get after the railroads on their freight rates. It costs 15 cents a bushel to send wheat over the Great Northern from Western Dakota to Duluth. That is too much. Our wheat crop will figure out at 60,000,000 bushels this year. I guess that is the largest yield ever made by any State. We are with Cleveland on his Monroe doctrine message, and could place 5,000 men in the field in thirty days in case of trouble, but when the financial message came there was much criticism. There is a strong silver sentiment in the State, and the people think greenbacks should take the place of bonds."

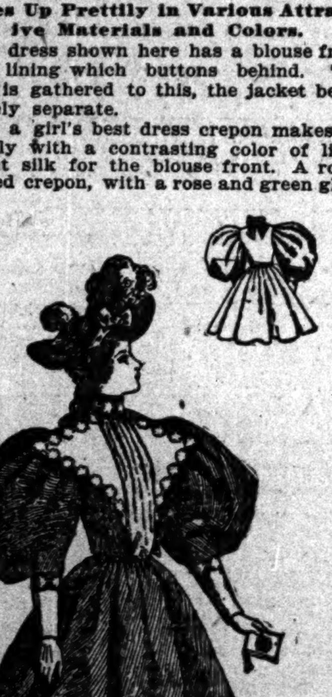
"Indiana Democrats would like to see Gov. Matthews nominated to head the Presidential ticket next year," said J. F. Fanning, the Indianapolis Democratic leader, at the Auditorium. "He has been indorsed by the State organization and Indiana will go to the Democratic National convention solid for the Governor. With any other Presidential candidate Indiana would probably go Republican next year. There is no Cleveland talk going on. I do not believe he could carry Indiana. Senator Voorhees comes up for reëlection to the Senate next fall. The political complexion of the Legislature at that time will depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the reapportionment case now before it. Should the Republicans win W. R. McKeen of Terre Haute or C. W. Fairbanks or Col. J. C. New of Indianapolis may be sent to Washington. Indiana Republicans will nominate Gen. Harrison again if they can do so at the Republican convention."

GIRL'S DRESS WITH BLOUSE FRONT.

Makes Up Prettily in Various Attractive Materials and Colors.

The dress shown here has a blouse front on a lining which buttons behind. The skirt is gathered to this, the jacket being entirely separate.

For a girl's best dress crepon makes up prettily with a contrasting color of light weight silk for the blouse front. A rose-colored crepon, with a rose and green glace silk vest, is attractive. A dull green crepon with ecru linen for the blouse and revers makes a stylish combination.



NO. 7658—GIRL'S GOWN.

A suit of blue wool might be made very stylishly by using this material for the skirt, blouse, and sleeves, which should be sewn to the lining instead of in the jacket. This latter then to be made separate and of Astrakhan fur.

A gown of plaid in many colors has the jacket of old blue velvet with rows of gold braid on the edges.

A mixture in cheviot showing almost every color had a jacket and sleeves of plain brown cloth.

A plain dark green Henrietta had a jacket of printed velvet to match. The crash collar was of rosy velvet, matching flowers in the velveteen.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

The pattern is cut for girls from 6 to 12 years. A medium size requires about 5½ yards of 27-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waist, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

ARMENIA WILL BE AIDED BY CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.

Meeting of Women Who Have Taken Hold of the Matter of Sending Clara Barton to the Suffering Country Is Held in the Office of Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson—Arrangements Are Made for an Elaborate Series of Entertainments.

Chicago women will extend coöperation to the cause of Armenia. Within a fortnight entertainments will be given under their management in the churches, club-houses, and theaters for the purpose of securing the necessary money.

Representative club women from the three sides of the city and many of the suburbs met yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson to devise plans for the raising of funds to send Miss Clara Barton of Washington, D. C., who will shortly carry relief to the suffering and starving Armenians in the name of the Red Cross Society of America. Unbounded enthusiasm was expressed, all not only being willing but anxious to offer the helping hand. The officers of the emergency organization are:

President, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.
Secretary, Mrs. Frank Gilbert.
Treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Gross.

There was no making of speeches or unnecessary postponement of business. Every one seemed to feel action must be immediate to be efficacious. Dr. Stevenson, who presided, said:

"It is desired to devise ways and means for funds to send to Miss Barton. The Red Cross Society, which she represents, is neutral, having no religion nor politics. Only under the auspices of such an organization could aid be carried into such a country.

"This gathering is the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting. The Treasurer, Mrs. Gross, has opened an account with the Merchants' Loan and Trust company where contributions will be placed. Already there has been a number of voluntary contributions, one being from Miss Frances E. Willard. Another offering has come from Miss Martin's private school in Oakenwald avenue, the young women giving substantial evidence of their interest. This is the first meeting called to ask public aid and the prospects are it will be abundantly forthcoming."

Decide in a Short Time.

The matter had previously been fully considered by the leaders of the movement and it did not take many minutes to decide that a series of entertainments would easiest open the pockets of philanthropic men and women. The Chairman of all these entertainments is Mrs. Charles H. Pierce, No. 1630 Indiana avenue.

The Secretary announced that these persons and organizations had offered services for entertainment: Mr. E. Burton Holmes, the Marquette club, Thursday club, and the pupils of the Chicago School of Opera. Mrs. A. G. Pettibone announced that the Daughters of the Revolution were planning a series of entertainments for the same purpose, whereupon she was appointed a committee to invite this society to unite with this central organization in work. In addition Dr. Stevenson announced that a literary entertainment would be given at the Woman's club at an early date, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates having offered her services in this connection. Mrs. Bates will be assisted by literary talent of this city. A letter from Mrs. Gov. Altgeld conveyed her sympathy and announced her intention to in some way interest the women of Springfield.

This is only a beginning of the story, for it is proposed to give entertainments in every part of the city and suburbs under the auspices of clubs for the most part.

Committees in Charge.

Subjoined is a list of committees appointed as fast as women could talk and Dr. Stevenson could state the motions:

Hyde Park—Mrs. Almon Brooks, Mrs. A. P. Herring, Mrs. R. P. Lamont.

Oak Park—Mrs. A. O. Butler, Mrs. Farlin Q. Ball, Mrs. Maria C. Remick.

Evanston—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Frank Gilbert.

Children's Entertainments on South Side—Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott, Miss Lilian Gillette, Mrs. George High, Miss Helen Gilbert, Miss Florence Hutchinson.

Children's Entertainments on North Side—Mrs. S. E. Gross, who will choose assistants.

South Park—Mrs. Herman J. Hall, President Arché club.

Riverside—Presidents of its two women's clubs.

Winnetka—Mrs. William Lloyd, Mrs. George Higginson, Mrs. William Otis.

Woodlawn Park—Mrs. Corrine Brown, President Woodlawn Park Woman's club.

Englewood—Mrs. Olmstead, Mrs. Fay.

West Side—Mrs. Adeline Sherwood, President West End Woman's club.

Kenilworth—Mrs. Matilda Ware, Mrs. H. H. Babcock.

Norwood Park—Mrs. Odgers.

Buena Park—Mrs. Ralph S. Greenley.

La Grange—Mrs. Frank Davidson.

Twentieth Century club—Mrs. J. F. Hervey.

River Forest—Woman's club.

Jefferson Park—Mrs. Holmes.

Park Ridge—Mrs. Louisa Stanton.

Will Solicit Money.

Mrs. E. B. Strong was also appointed to solicit money from the Board of Trade. Mrs. Martha Foote Crow and Prof. Marion Talbot were named as representatives of Chicago University, while an invitation to coöperate was extended to the reform department of the Chicago Woman's club, Lake Forest University, and Morgan Park Seminary.

All these committees are empowered to make arrangements and report to Mrs. Pierce, the Central Chairman.

The next meeting will be held Friday of the coming week at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Dr. Stevenson's office, where reports will be heard from various committees.

Among the women present yesterday afternoon were:

Mrs. S. E. Gross,	Mrs. James High,
Mrs. Charles Pierce,	Mrs. William Thompson,
Mrs. Amelia Holbrook,	Mrs. Augustus Nagle,
Mrs. Alice Asbury Abbott,	Miss Lillian Gillette,
Mrs. Almon Brooks,	Miss Florence Hutchinson.
Mrs. Frank Gilbert,	
Mrs. Maria Remick,	

Penwomen Will Meet.

The Independent Penwoman's club will meet at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Miss E. Richmond will read a paper on "Aristotle's Theory of Imitation," and Miss Emma Jacobson will contribute a short story.

Physical Culture.

"Physical Culture and Its Bearing Upon Ethical Development" is the subject to be considered by the Society for the Promotion of Physical Culture and Correct Dress, which holds its monthly meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Woman's club.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A French-American View of the Monroe Doctrine.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having read in your editions that a certain one called Prof. von Holst of the Chicago University has pronounced himself freely and openly on the existing difference between the United States and Great Britain, and by so doing has attacked the proper proceedings and acts of the President with reference thereto, I, for one (being a native from France, which country I dearly love), claiming to be a close student (without writing or wish to write any books on constitutional history) from a world standpoint of the general political affairs of this, my adoptive country, for the last almost twenty-five years, and having become endeared to its principles (because they are the true ones to be entertained by any human being, be he a citizen or not) more from a divine aspiration and an independent spirit than anything else, wish to say that I heartily indorse the course pursued by our Chief Executive and the Congress, which is, as we all know, backed in one word by a united, sensible, and true people, and if there are a few pretended professors and zealotical doctors who make exception, it is in my opinion because they are not Americans at heart, and if they are so obnoxious and narrowminded as to be unable to see the logical and proper course and views taken by more than seventy millions of people, all those certain individuals have to do is to pull out; and, moreover, should be deprived from holding the honorable position they now hold so as to give them the privilege to go and associate themselves with that country they wish to shield and intercede for.

I regret to see that the press of France in a unit does not or cannot understand the great American question, not only the Monroe doctrine, but also with reference to others pertaining to America's greatness and wisdom, and I will further allege that the learned men the world over should be so consistent with themselves that even if the Monroe doctrine had never been thought of to be able to substantiate that law as being a just one, one involving a great American principle of today regardless of the acts of the past, for men are supposed to be more wiser, more judicious, and more advanced in knowledge and thought than in the days of yore.

VAN HOOREBEKE,
National Hotel.

He Goes for A. C. French.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of yesterday a person signing himself A. C. French tries to be sarcastic at the expense of Irishmen in America. As the person's name does not denote any special nationality we are at a loss to know whether he is German, Scotch, French, American, Swedish, Danish, African, Canadian-American, or Indian. He may, however, be one of those exceedingly special Americans who have to be tabbed so that people may know they are Americans. But no matter what he is, has it never entered his cranium when looking over the list of fatalities happening at various fires among members of the Fire Department that the Celtic name predominates, and, while a great many Irishmen occupy positions on the police force, will he not admit that in the line of duty and under command they can be relied upon? From the day a Barry fired a cannon on the sea in defense of Old Glory down to the present time he will find Celtic blood mingling with the blood of his American brother for the defense of American liberties, and for his bravery a class of special Americans try to disfranchise him because he worships God according to the dictates of his conscience, and yet, peculiar as it might seem, on the publication throughout the Nation of Cleveland's message as to the Monroe doctrine, we find this Irish-American again among the first to tender his services in defense of the Nation's honor, and up to the time of writing this letter the undersigned has failed to notice in the public press any tender of services on the part of those fanatical Americans who dub themselves A. P. A.s coming forward under seal of their organization in defense of the country they so pretend to love. When Uncle Sam has any fighting to do the Irish-American ward-heeler, as he is called, the Irish-American policeman, and the Irish-American in every walk of humble life will be found ready at the first call to defend, not only the Nation's dignity against England, but against any other nation or nations who may try to despoil it.

In spite of the professionals, Von Holsts, the Smiths, and other Anglomaniacs, in this Yuletide season we can indeed sing praise to God for the grand majority and the unanimous approval of the Monroe doctrine by the people, and give sympathy to the old-lady male portion of the American population who cry for peace at any price, even at the expense of our grand republic.

Mr. French, stand up and be counted. What is your ancestry? BEN ADHEM,
5723 Ingleside avenue.

He Wants to Annex South and Central America and Mexico.

Evanston, Ill., Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there any good reason why the United States should not annex or declare a protectorate over all South America in order to effect a permanent solution of the Venezuelan question or any similar one that might arise in the future? It is a very significant fact that Great Britain always clashes with a much weaker power in her absorption of territory. With Venezuela a possession of ours they would think twice before posting Maxim guns on the frontier, etc.

Such an act on our part would be no deprivation of the rights of South American republics. Under our Constitution they would be permitted to regulate their internals affairs as freely as does the State of Illinois, and in return they would be much the gainers, both commercially and politically. And, granted that it would be, they would all concede that they would rather cast their lots with neighbors, with whom they have or should have a great deal in common, than to be dominated by a foreign power that would absorb their wealth and prey on their nation's life blood.

Another question: What has Canada to do with this difficulty? We hear talk of their raising regiments to invade the United States, etc., and they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by being drawn into this war, if it occurs. By remaining neutral, and refusing to allow either nation to operate on Canadian soil, there would be no occasion for invasion, and they would be spared all the horrors of war, except having to have it at their doors.

And in case of war, would Ireland be of any value to us, either as an ally or as a basis of operations? If a chance was offered for Irish independence they would rise almost to a man in our favor. With so large a territory so near the enemy the chances for a successful invasion, or, at least, an effectual blockade of every British port, should be good.

S. REID SPENCER.

THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT WANT TO ANNEX THEM.

The United States does not want to annex the South American States, nor do they want to be annexed. If this country should undertake to bring them in without their consent great armies would have to be raised and large armies would have to be kept on foot to keep them from revolting. If they became reconciled to their new status provision would have to be made for the admission of new States. There would be from fifty to a hundred of them. Brazil would make a dozen at least. For it has been the practice of late to make new States on a basis of square miles rather than of population. On the Nevada basis Venezuela, with the territory England is trying to steal from her, would make seven States, each with two Senators. Therefore South America and Central America would rule in the Senate, though North America would be dominant in the House. There would be an unending deadlock. It would be as bad as if the French Canadians controlled one branch of the Dominion Parliament and the English element the other.

A protectorate would not answer, because the South American States would not grant the United States the power which would be necessary to make it safe to become their protector. They would be ready enough to let this country protect them in trouble, but will not let this country exercise authority so as to keep them from committing acts which will bring trouble on their heads. The protector is supposed to see that the protected behaves himself. The United States is not willing to go as far as that, though ready to protect any State when assailed unjustly by a foreign power which seeks to rob her of her territory.

As for Canada, she could not remain neutral in the event of war—no more than Kentucky could during the rebellion. Her best policy would be to annex herself to the United States, but a majority of her people do not yet think so.

For Peaceful Methods.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why should nations adopt a different principle of differences from that adopted by private individuals? Nations are but a collection, an agglomeration, of individuals. Two gentlemen, having a dispute upon a matter of business, do not consider their honor demands resorting to fisticuffs and blows, in case of disagreement, or that their honor is sacrificed by their not resorting to these methods. Why, then, should a nation, which is but a collection of individuals, consider that to protect its honor requires the adoption of the usages of rowdies and plugulies? No sooner does a dispute arise between two nations than their peoples immediately agitate the best means of pommeling and killing each other, after the manner of pugilists and brutes in human form. Is this the enlightenment of the nineteenth century? Again, we profess to be a Christian Nation. Was there any one precept above all others which the divine founder of Christianity endeavored to enforce more fully than that of curbing and restraining and bringing under subjection all of our passions—of going two miles if compelled to go one; of returning good for evil? And if Christian nations in the settlement of their disputed questions pursue a course diametrically opposed to that laid down by its founder, of what significance is Christianity? Is it not a misnomer, so to speak? A. B. DRISCOLL.

Rescued Man Rushes Into a Fire.

Akron, O., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Leroy Mills, 35 years old, a prosperous farmer of Sharon, was burned to death last night. He upset a lantern in the barn and in getting out the live stock his clothing caught fire. The flames were extinguished, but he was so terribly burned it drove him insane. He broke away from those who held him and rushed back into the burning structure. Before he could be carried out again he was burned almost to a crisp and died before morning.

COOK IN THE CONVENTION

MOVE TO PREVENT THIS COUNTY INSTRUCTING DELEGATES.

Some Gubernatorial Candidates Said to Be Originators—Dr. Jamieson Says It Should Be Allowed to Vote by Lowest Possible Fraction, Wards in City and Commissioners' Districts in the Country—Course Followed Two Years Ago.

A few of the Republican candidates for the Governorship are inclined to deprive Cook County of the power of instructing its delegates to the State convention, and will probably bring the matter up before the State committee when that body meets.

They are willing Jasper, and Calhoun, and Alexander shall tell their delegates what to do when they get to Springfield, but think Cook County should not have that power. They advance the idea these little counties are entireties, while Cook County is divided into fifteen Senatorial districts. They forget there are three or four wards in Cook County each of which will have more representation in the State convention than any county outside of Cook.

Two years ago the Cook County convention instructed its delegates to vote against the nomination of a candidate for the Senate in the State convention, coupling with this instruction an indorsement of Henry Wulff for State Treasurer.

Dr. Jamieson, Chairman of the State Republican committee, was asked yesterday for his views as to the situation.

Dr. Jamieson's Views.

"Cook County should be allowed to vote in the State convention by the lowest possible fraction," he said. "That is to say, by wards in the city and by Commissioners' districts in the country. This is the way the call should read, according to my idea. This course was followed two years ago, when Cook County was called in State convention by wards and Commissioners' districts. Cook sent 373 votes to that convention, and they all voted for Henry Wulff for Treasurer. The primaries must be held under the Crawford law, which involves a grouping of fractions, not exceeding 800 in all, in each voting precinct. The delegates are selected by wards in county convention. The representation in the State convention from the wards and Commissioners' districts will be about half from the same territory to the county convention.

"The question of representation from the counties will be settled by the State committee. The Harrison vote of 1892 may be used as the basis, but I think the Wulff vote of 1894 should be taken. The votes cast for Henry Wulff in Illinois gave the last full expression of the people, and it should be the basis. There were no instructions for Henry Wulff from Cook County, simply a recommendation.

Powers of Delegates.

"I suppose when the county convention meets, and the wards and Commissioners' districts announce their delegates to the State convention, they can, if so disposed, express themselves for candidates for office or as to whether or not the State convention should nominate the candidate for the Senate, just as they did before. I know of no reason why there should be one rule for Cook County and another for Massac. I want to see the primaries held under the Crawford law, giving the people the fullest chance of expressing themselves."

The love-feast will be held about the 21st of January, in Springfield. This seems to be satisfactory to all the candidates for Governor, although some of Mr. Hopkins' friends are inclined to rebel. It stands to reason Dr. Robbins, Horace Clark, Jonathan Merriam, and Gen. Martin can bring their friends to Springfield as easily as they can to Chicago. Capt. Tanner says Springfield will do him. It will be more of an event in Springfield than it would be in Chicago, and the Chicago men themselves say they would rather spend a few days in Springfield at the function than have it here.

DR. JOSEPH ROBBINS IN THE CITY.

Says He Means to Be Governor if He Can Win by Fighting.

Dr. Joseph Robbins of Quincy, a candidate for Governor, is stopping at the Leland Hotel and will be in Chicago for several days. Dr. Robbins was married on Christmas day to Mrs. Julia D. Pratt of Quincy. This accomplished woman is the editor and publisher of a literary and society paper, the Sunday Optic.

Dr. Robbins has been in politics in Illinois for a good many years. He is a physician in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. Politics has been a diversion with him, and he has never been a candidate for any office unless he was sure of defeat. He led forlorn hopes for the Republicans in the old Quincy Congressional District time after time. Away back in 1880 Dr. Robbins made one of the greatest political contests in the country, which established the doctrine of district representation in National Republican conventions. Dr. Robbins is a candidate for Governor now, and he is going to win if he can.

The citizens of Quincy, irrespective of party, have enlisted in his behalf. They have effected an organization, and as the result of the efforts of this body expect to bring to the State convention not only the Fifteenth Congressional District but votes from all parts of the State besides. Dr. Robbins will be supported by Western Illinois, and can be relied on to have a loyal following in the convention.

Dr. Robbins said yesterday he had nothing of particular moment to say concerning his candidacy, any more than he was in the fight and would win if he could. He said he saw no reason for departure from custom respecting the holding of the State convention. The national rule requires thirty days must intervene between the State and national conventions. He believes in the observance of precedent in this respect.

Horace Clark of Mattoon opened headquarters at "B 37," Great Northern Hotel, yesterday. He was accompanied by his private secretary and friend, Charles E. Dole of Mattoon.

POLITICIANS AT GREAT NORTHERN.

Members of State Republican Executive Committee Arrive.

Dr. L. S. Wilcox, Champaign, and Charles F. Hitch, members of the Republican State Executive committee, arrived at the Great Northern Hotel last evening. Horace Clark and Dr. Robbins, two of the Gubernatorial aspirants, were there to greet them. Mr. Clark arrived from a tour of the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, where he had been making speeches and organizing Clark clubs. He said every mention of the President's Monroe doctrine message was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

I. N. Pearson and C. W. Raymond also put in an appearance. They said there would be a large number of big guns here today from all parts of the State to attend the Executive committee's meeting. Dr. Wilcox and Mr. Hitch both announced themselves as being strongly in favor of holding the annual love feast at Springfield.

The members of the Executive committee are: Charles P. Hitch, Paris, Chairman; George W. Patton, Pontiac; S. H. Case, Chicago; Charles S. Rannels, Jacksonville; W. H. Hairline, Macomb; Ira C. Copley, Aurora; William T. Ball, Chicago; Dr. L. S. Wilcox, Champaign; Ed H. Morris, Chicago; W. C. S. Rhea, Marion.

Tippecanoe Club Meeting.

The Old Tippecanoe club will meet in the club-room of the Sherman House, Randolph and Clark streets, tomorrow at 2:30 o'clock sharp. Dr. Charles J. Louis will speak on "American Citizenship and the Ballot."

McKinley Club Caucus.

There will be a "caucus" of the Cook County McKinley club on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, 1896, at the Sherman House club-room.

SECURITIES ARE BEING DISTRIBUTED

Block of American Spirits Manufacturing Company's Stock Received.

The securities of the American Spirits Manufacturing company are being issued. Yesterday a large block of the $2,000,000 bonds was received by a La Salle street bank for distribution.

The stock of the company, consisting of $7,000,000 preferred and $28,000,000 common, will be issued shortly and distributed to the holders of the trust receipts issued against the stock of the whisky trust deposited in compliance with the terms of the reorganization plan. When this is done the old whisky trust certificates will be stricken from the list of the New York Stock Exchange and destroyed.

Receiver McNulty left for Cincinnati last night to adjust additional rebate claims. The amount of cash and cash assets in his hands approximates $1,200,000.

HABITATION OF THE CAXTON CLUB.

New Rooms of the Literary Organization Are Ready for Occupancy.

Last January a number of Chicagoans of bookish tendencies incorporated an association to be known as the Caxton club. Its object is "literary study and the promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books." In further explanation the constitution says: "Within the scope of such object may come the occasional publishing of books designed to illustrate, promote, and encourage these arts, and the acquisition, furnishing, and maintenance of suitable club-rooms for the safe keeping of the property of the club, in which rooms meetings, lectures, and exhibitions relating to the object of the club may take place from time to time." The charter members were:

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,	Mr. George A. Armour,
Mr. Charles J. Barnes,	Mr. George M. Millard,
Mr. John Vance Cheney,	Mr. Martin A. Ryerson,
Mr. James W. Ellsworth,	Mr. George S. Payson,
	Mr. Herbert S. Stone,
Mr. Augustus N. Eddy,	Mr. W. Irving Way,
Mr. George Higginson Jr.,	Mr. Chauncey L. Williams,
Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson,	Mr. John H. Wrenn.

The membership has since increased to about 140. For nearly a year it has been meeting in the business office of members. On Monday last, however, for the first time, it met in its own rooms on the third floor of the University club building.

These rooms form a fit home for such a club. Their decorations were designed by Mrs. Richardson and are appropriate. The walls are covered with dull olive grass cloth, the woodwork painted a dark green, and the windows hung with soft green silk. Portieres hang in straight heavy folds of red brown velvet and broad window seats stretching across one end are upholstered to match. Plenty of arm chairs, solid magazine strewn tables, and bookcases with quaintly leaded panes furnish the rooms.

On Monday the club members inspected their new quarters and saw they were good. They also inspected a collection of etchings and saw they were good. The etchings are lent the club by Frederick Keppel, and are designed to illustrate "Etching and Etchers," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, critic, etcher, and painter. The collection includes original etchings by Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Claude Lorrain, Charles Meryon, Daubigny, Corot, Legros, Wilkie, Whistler and Seymour Haden, besides many of lesser fame.

The officers of the club are:

President—James W. Ellsworth.
Vice-President—George A. Armour.
Treasurer—C. L. Hutchinson.
Secretary—George Higginson Jr.
Librarian—W. Irving Way.

The council is made up of the charter members.

Next month the club proposes to hold an exhibition of books of associations, volumes that were the cherished companions of great men.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The New York Standard form of policy is preferred by the Business-Men's League of St. Louis for Missouri in lieu of the form submitted to the Insurance Commissioner of that State. This information is conveyed to managers of insurance companies in a circular letter from the Business-Men's League explanatory of its recent attitude and request for court interference and signed by S. M. Kennard, President. The letter is as follows:

"The Business-Men's League, acting for its members, and, as we believe, in the interest of the property-owners generally of St. Louis, as well as those of the State (similarly situated), recently commenced proceedings to enjoin the Insurance Department from accepting a certain policy, as the Missouri Standard, under act of March, 1895, and temporary injunction has been granted.

"We wish to say that we are not animated by hostile or unfavorable sentiments, for we recognize that insurance companies and the insured are interdependent.

"We believe the act to be unconstitutional in law, the policy unfair in form, and injurious to both the insured and the companies.

"Our attorneys see no reason for the interpolation of the 3-4 value clause into the policy and cite the fact that you have not heretofore 'loaded' your contract (voluntarily or otherwise) with the valued policy act or the anti-co-insurance act.

"The language of the act of 1895 does not demand mention thereof in the policy, even by inference.

"We believe that if the companies are permitted to frame the contract it will be their purpose to treat the subject with entire fairness, and we have reason to assume that they generally prefer what is known as the New York Standard form.

"If the companies decide to adopt a fair contract we shall be glad to assist in procuring the acceptance of the same and will do all in our power to secure the coöperation of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

"While we disapprove forms of paternalism in government, believe in the inalienable right of private contract, are opposed to laws intended to oppress any interest, we can assure you of our hearty support, if, at the next session of the Legislature, you desire to present any suitable standard form of policy."

Then follows a request for an early reply and an expression of preference as to the forms suggested. The status of the St. Louis affair is that the court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Insurance Commissioner from approving the form submitted. The Business-Men's League has applied for a permanent injunction, but the decision has not yet been rendered on this phase of the question. The New York Standard form advocated in the letter produced is regarded as a good one by managers of insurance companies.

* * *

Howard P. Gray, Vice-President and General Manager of the Hanover, has withdrawn his resignation from the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Gray resigned a short time ago from the Investigating committee of the board and from Class 2, of which he was a member. His action was induced on account of the row over the insurance on the Chicago office building which has upset the Underwriters' Association for the last three months. At the time Mr. Gray's letter of resignation was handed in there was all sorts of talk over the matter. Now it is evident the trouble has been patched up and another chapter has been added to the Chicago office building row. It has been boldly asserted lately that more insurance has been placed on the Chicago office building and at rates below those established by the board.

* * *

Samuel G. Chard, State Agent for Illinois of the Fireman's Fund, has resigned his position on account of poor health to take effect Jan. 1. On that date Mr. Chard will leave Chicago for Florida, where he will remain throughout the winter in an effort to recover his health. Next spring he will sail from New York to Naples, Italy, going from there to Genoa. He will spend two or three years abroad traveling about Europe and other foreign countries and will probably return after that. Mr. Chard will be accompanied in his travels by his wife. He is a veteran employé of the Fireman's Fund, having been connected with the company for twenty years, and is a brother of Thomas S. Chard, Manager of the company's central department.

* * *

Iowa's new insurance code has been drafted. The commission appointed to formulate a new set of laws regulating insurance companies in that State has finished its labors and the result has been made known. A long document has been drawn up and changes are made in several respects. No mutual companies, according to the new code, shall commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 200 applicants, the premiums upon which shall amount to not less than $25,000, of which at least $5,000 shall have been paid in cash.

* * *

Edwards, Klee & Co. is the name of the old firm of Edwards, Morse & Klee. E. S. Morse, the other member of the firm, died a short time ago, and until now the title has remained the same.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis Fire has decided to go out of business and arrangements are being made to reinsure. The company was organized in 1886 and Jacob Stone of Minneapolis is President. It was first called the Syndicate and did a good business for a while. Of late the Caledonia has virtually leased the business.

The New York Life today paid the $5,000 policy which Catherine Ging held and which was assigned to Harry Hayward. Miss Julia Ging gets the money.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The Travelers' Insurance company has received a copy of the complaint in the suit of Julia Ging, sister of Catherine Ging, to recover the amount of the $5,000 accident policy issued in favor of Catherine Ging and assigned by her to Harry Hayward, who presented the claim soon after the murder. After his conviction the estate of Catherine Ging claimed the money on the ground that the assignment was fraudulent. The company will resist payment to the last. In the celebrated Armstrong-Hunter case in Pennsylvania, which came up in 1878, involving almost identical circumstances as the Ging suit, the Supreme Court ruled that the insurance could not be collected.

* * *

Attorney-General Moloney has commenced suit in the Circuit Court to recover a number of fines against John A. Barnes on a charge of carrying on a fire insurance business for companies not authorized to do business in this State. The companies represented by the defendant are: The Underwriters' at New York, Central Lloyds, New York Central Lloyds, Traders' Fire Lloyds of New York, Lafayette Fire Lloyds, and Tradesman's Fire Lloyds.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Payne—No. 567. No. 2410 on hearing.
Judge Horton—Set cases.
Judge Stein—10 a. m.—Decision in No. 5778 and contested motions.
Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 996, 1002, 1111, 1200, 1214, 1218, 1223, and No. 807 on trial.
Judge Donnelly [County Court]—10 a. m.—Nos. 14284, 13178.
Judge Bishop [County Court]—Insane cases at Detention Hospital.
Judge Carter [County Court]—No announcement.
Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.
Judge Freeman—No announcement.
Judge Sears—No announcement.
Judge Goggin—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—No. 1393 on trial.
Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.
United States Circuit and District Court—No court.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—10935—Michael Doran vs. Elmer H. Dearth Advertising Agency; by deft., $16,708.23.
Judge Clifford—20854—Baker, Holt & Co. vs. C. Hempel & Co.; by deft., $981.90.

Decrees.

Judge Payne—1667—Quade et al. vs. Mraz et al.; dec.—1962—Kieffer et al. vs. Village of Blue Island et al.; dec.—1570—The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. vs. Harper et al.; dec.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895:

115th-st. [illegible] 20 [H. [illegible]
110th-place [illegible] 25x125 [illegible] Muys] [illegible]
Woodlawn-av., 204 s of 79th-st. [illegible] 122½ [illegible] Bindig] [illegible]
71st-place [illegible] x125, A [illegible] vey] [illegible]
Butler-st. [illegible] [R. Hicks [illegible]
Triangular piece of property [illegible] cago and [illegible] Nov. 14 [illegible]
Evans-av. [illegible] Dec. 20 [illegible]
Kimbark-av. [illegible] Dec. 4 [illegible]
Carpenter-st. [illegible] Dec. 16 [illegible]
W. 43d-place [illegible] 126½ [illegible]
South Park-av. [illegible] June 19 [illegible]
Canal-st. [illegible] [E. K. [illegible]
W. 13th-st. [illegible] Dec. 21 [illegible]
Central Park-av. [illegible] 48x125 [illegible] Brenken] [illegible]
Dearborn-st. [illegible] through [illegible] [S. W. R [illegible]
Illinois-st. [illegible] Dec. 9 [illegible]
McHenry-st. [illegible] Dec. 24 [illegible]
Park-st. [illegible] 150, Dec. [illegible] dert] [illegible]
Grand-av. [illegible] 126, and [illegible] Cauley [illegible]
Sheffield-av. [illegible] 125, Oct. [illegible] Rohnke] [illegible]
Humboldt-blvd. [illegible] e f, 25x [illegible] Wold] [illegible]
Lincoln-av. [illegible] Dec. 24 [C. [illegible]
Sawyer-av. [illegible] 200, Nov. [illegible]
N. 41st-av. [illegible] Dec. 10 [illegible]
Lafayette-av. [illegible] 123½, Dec. [illegible] A. Stein] [illegible]
Houston-av. [illegible] Dec. 19 [illegible]
64th-st. [illegible]
W. 12th-st. [illegible] and ½ [illegible] [W. T. D [illegible]
Wellington-av. [illegible] 122, Dec. [illegible]
Carpenter-av. [illegible] 125, Dec. [illegible]
Paulina-st. [illegible] 21 [J. Hill [illegible]
Laurel-av. [illegible] 125, Dec. [illegible]
81st-st. [illegible] to J. Bal [illegible]
55th-st. [illegible] 50, Dec. [illegible] Bank of [illegible]
Wabash-av. [illegible] 171, Dec. [illegible] Ward] [illegible]
Michigan-av. [illegible] 161½, Dec. [illegible] Sawyer] [illegible]
M. Burke has leased to R. Allen [illegible] term of 99 [illegible] annual rental [illegible] lowing pro [illegible] Madison-st. [illegible]
111th-pl. [illegible] Oct. 19 [C. [illegible]
Halsted-st. [illegible] 30 [J. Buck [illegible]
Calumet-av. [illegible] Dec. 9 [J. [illegible] head] [illegible]
Alley lot bet [illegible] 67 s of Wil [illegible] to C. Buck [illegible]
Center-st. [illegible] 16 [A. Fri [illegible]
Fremont-st. [illegible] e f, 58x13 [illegible] Lubeke] [illegible]
N. 50th-av. [illegible] Dec. 19 [illegible]
Fulton-st. [illegible] 137, Dec. [illegible] Martin] [illegible]
Morgan-st. [illegible] Nov. 11 [illegible]
Groveland-av. [illegible] 80x94, Dec. [illegible]
20 acres in [illegible] st., Dec. 26 [illegible]
W. 113th-st. [illegible] 125, Nov. [illegible]
88th-pl. [illegible] Nov. 2 [W [illegible]
Paulina-st. [illegible] 29 [H. We [illegible]
Noble-st. [illegible] Dec. 17 [illegible]
E. Friedla [illegible]
E. Ravensw [illegible] w f, 60x16 [illegible]
S. Barnich [illegible]
Montrose-blvd. [illegible] x125, Nov. [illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED the following permits yesterday:
J. L. Jackson, two 2-story and [illegible] brick flats [illegible]
A. R. Clark & Co., three 2-story and basement brick residences, 4511, 4513, and 4515 Forrestville-av. [illegible]
A. R. Clark & Co., 2-story and basement brick residence [illegible]
George D. Turner, 1-story brick machine shop, 1114 to 1120 W. 56th-st. [illegible]
W. Bulow, 2-story and basement brick flats, 31 and 33 M [illegible]
Fred Haeger, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1639 [illegible]
Mary Huggard, 2-story and basement brick residence, 3211 and 3213 Malden-av. [illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

"Bohemia," at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, [illegible] ["Amber"], L. H. Watson, [illegible] Taggart, Robert H. Wilks, and W. Lewis Talman.

Chicago Young [illegible] club [illegible] Litansky [illegible] stock; social [illegible] Charles Wilk [illegible]

Building Trades club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Joseph Downey, Robert Vierling, [illegible] W. Gindele.

The German-American Political and Social club of Aurora, at Aurora; without capital stock; social and political; incorporators, [illegible] burg, Peter Meyer, John Kell, and others.

In and Out club [illegible] cago; without capital stock [illegible] Charles Kindt [illegible]

Lake View [illegible] capital stock [illegible] corporators [illegible] John Stirien.

M. L. Barrett & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; manufacture drugs [illegible] Parm De Gr [illegible] Smith.

Hair and Ridgeway company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10 [illegible] incorporators [illegible] and Robert Decker.

Guthmann, Carpenter & Telling company, at Chicago; capital stock [illegible] boots, shoes [illegible] mann, Edward [illegible]

The Inland White Lead company, at Chicago [illegible] tified to an increase in Board of Directors from three to five.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHRISTMAS NIGHT, IN SCHILLER Theater, or [illegible] st. car, diamond [illegible] questions asked [illegible]

LOST—DEC. [illegible] gold link [illegible] Adams-st.

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING ADDRESSES, keys, etc. [illegible] Address J C 54, Tribune office.

LOST—SMALL GOLD KNIGHT TEMPLAR WATCH charm; return to ROBT. H. HUNTER, Room 907, 171 La Salle-st.; reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—[illegible] $1 A WEEK [illegible] WILL BUY DIAMONDS [illegible] ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO. [illegible] OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—[illegible] WILLARD, M. D. [illegible] cian and [illegible] of disease [illegible] from corn [illegible] faction guar [illegible]

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, [illegible] MONADNOCK [illegible] Tel. Har. 334 [illegible]

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED [illegible] frauds detected [illegible]

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—[illegible] OGDEN-AV. [illegible] undertaking [illegible] West 350.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER DESIRES charge small set books one or two evenings a week. Address J F 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books, periodically, day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER, age 30; five years with present employers; A1 references. Address J F 100, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK; registered; first-class references. Address A D 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically. DAINE, 44, 107 Dearborn-st. Phone Main 1208.

SITUATION WANTED—IF YOU REQUIRE A thoroughly competent bookkeeper address Z 938, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; terms reasonable. Address Z 995, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROCERS—Wanted, a position as house salesman and department manager by a man absolutely competent to take charge and manage any department; willing to take a department and work it up; would accept position as buyer for an interior jobbing house. References regarding ability and honor the very best. Address Z 663, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH ten years' experience as salesman and manager desires opening where careful and faithful attention to business will be appreciated; best of references. Address Z 933, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 14 YEARS old, in country, for board and clothes. Address A S 201, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED foreman, designer, and pattern cutter in wholesale clothing house. Am practical man, progressive, steady, and reliable. An Eastern man, with ten years' references from house in this city. Address Z 928, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARPENTER; will work cheap; day or job. Address Z 989, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHER; 12 YEARS' experience manager. Address J F 72, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY young man who thoroughly understands his business; honest, sober, and reliable; best of references. Address Z 802, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a single man, Swede; first-class, careful city driver; best of city references. Address Z 920, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH coachman; is a good driver; have good references. Address Z 900, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; EXPERIENCED and steady; good references. Address Z 992, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHMAN and useful man; understands steam furnaces; good references. Z 967, Triune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT stenographer, with experience in iron and manufacturing business, desires position; good longhand writer and quick at figures; business habits; satisfactory city and previous references. Address Z 809, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, competent male stenographer; rapid, accurate, and attentive to business; first-class Chicago references. Address Z 810, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; good penman; 6 years' experience; young man who has also had experience as traveling salesman. Address Z 924, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and general office work by a young man, 22; A1 city reference. B. B., 6941 Stewart-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; good business penman; understand bookkeeping; references. Address Z 955, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, with machine; experienced. Z 959, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, office man, etc. Z 963, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REPORTER ON A city paper desirous of engaging in mercantile business; good references; extensive city acquaintance. Address Z 652, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TREASURER, CREDIT man; elderly man with experience; say what kind of business; best of reference expected and given. Address Z 669, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLEAN, WELL-bred, young man, to work nights and mornings for board; in private family; can furnish references. Address Z 998, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class houseman, porter, or janitor; city references. Apply C. H., Noyes Street Depot, Evanston.

SITUATION WANTED—SMALL SET BOOKS to write up one day each week, by F. W. METZ, consulting and expert accountant, 608 Ashland Block.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house, by reliable young man; well recommended. Address Z 935, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WILLING to do any kind of work for small pay and board. Address Z 801, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS all-round man; age 29; best references. Address Z 971, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, RELIABLE, and trustworthy young man, in private family; excellent recommendations. J F 13, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to assist bookkeeping or general office work. Address 193 Ontario-st., WANDA COLLINS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY ENERGETIC, educated young lady; good, rapid penman. Address Z 944, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY wants office position; familiar in real estate; good penman. Address Z 941, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl, age 23, for general housework; good cook, waitress, and laundress; want good, permanent place, city or suburbs; references. Call 641 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—25 COOKS, 50 HOUSEwork, 30 hotel girls; also butlers, useful men, married couples; "free"; city, country. Call, write. Tel. 166 N. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG German girl; housework; best references. 81 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT GERMAN girl in small private family. 3235 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY WORK BY day or week, or cooking in hotel. Address 4524 Champlain-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, GENERAL housework; $3 to $4. Call 515 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING, IRONING, by the day. 272 55th-st., top flat, door to right.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS BY week or day. 186 53d-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS wishes sewing in families; $1 per day. Address Z 940, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants work for next week, $1.25 per day. 107 29th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER; experienced; ref. exchanged. Address Z 979, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by German lady; German family preferred; best references. 1378 N. Halsted-st., 2d flat.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grades. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bk. Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION AS REM. operator; moderate wages to begin with. Address Z 975, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wants work. Address Z 909, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGEMENT OF hotel or club-house, furnished complete, in good town, by capable, experienced lady; references and bond; will go anywhere. Address Box 635, City.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED ENGLISH governess, highly recommended, wishes position as governess or companion; French, music, drawing; willing to travel. Z 960, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CHILD'S NURSE by a faithful, trustworthy woman, middle-aged, careful and kind to children; best of references given. Address 1025 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AGE 16 TO 22 YEARS; LIGHT bookkeeping; must have best of references and be capable and trustworthy; no others need apply; security wanted. Answer in own handwriting, stating nationality and wages wanted. Address Z 866, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., wishing positions with leading city houses should leave applications with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

CLERK—BILL; MAN EXPERIENCED IN DIScounts. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

DRUGGIST — REGISTERED, AT 7 A. M. sharp. Call at FULLER & FULLER'S.

SHIPPING CLERK—FOR A LARGE RETAIL dry goods house; must know the city. Address Z 962, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

GENTLEMAN—ENERGETIC, OF GOOD ADdress, to travel in Michigan for the Grand Rapids Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. Insurance experience not essential; splendid opportunity for the right party. Address the Secretary.

MAN—STEADY, RELIABLE, TO PLACE MERchant tailors' samples on the road. Address Z 910, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WALL PAPER; FOR RETAIL; thoroughly experienced man of good standing, capable of waiting on the better class of trade; good position for an A1 man. Address, stating experience, also last or present employer, Z 972, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE grocery, with established city trade; good salary to the right party. Address by mail only, 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—ON WATER DISTILLERS; PURE water without expense; no competition; good pay. Investigate. 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—ONE WHO WILL SELL DISPLAY show cards and fancy labels on a commission. Address Z 931, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIenced; permanent opening for right party; 10 to 12 a. m. 807 Masonic Temple. J. W. BOWMAN.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, TO SOLICIT ORders for steel plate engravings in connection with biographical publication. Z 976, Tribune.

SALESMAN—FOR MERCHANT TAILORING. Address Z 16, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO TAKE ORDERS AND COLLECT; $50 bond, signed by a business firm, required; exclusive territory; $25 to $75 weekly. For particulars address P.-O. Box 1354, New York City.

SALESMEN—FOR THE GREATEST OFFER of the season. J. B. CAMPBELL, 215 Madison-st.

SALESMEN—BEST SIDE LINE OUT. DYKES & SWANN, 181 Franklin-st.

SALESMEN—TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIBERS FOR suit clubs; big money. Z 958, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED, for book and journal trade; greatest offer yet made; salary or commission. HOPKINS, 215 Madison.

TRAVELING MEN—TO CARRY SILVERWARE as a side line; liberal commission paid. Address J F 67, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—ELEVATOR; OFFICE BUILDING; $6. LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

Trades.

GLASS GRINDER—COMPETENT; CAPABLE of running large shop; liberal salary. P. C. KING, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MAN—18 YEARS OF AGE TO LEARN the business; references required. Illinois Rubber Co., 202 Van Buren-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A GENTLEMAN; WHO thoroughly understands merchandise correspondence. Address Z 923, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, $10; MARried man preferred; West Side. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—A1. ADDRESS Z 804, TRIBune office.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT; MALE OR female; owning machine. Z 957, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BICYCLE ASSEMBLER—CAPABLE OF TAKing charge of assembling and wheelmaking; state experience and salary expected. Address Z 696, Tribune office.

COLLECTOR—FOR INSTALLMENT HOUSE; one who can give a bond. Address A. H. ORDWAY & CO., 49 Union-st., Boston, Mass.

DENTIST WANTED — FOR EXTRACTING. Call at 146 State-st.

MEN—TO JOIN OUR DAY OR NIGHT CLASSES learning barber trade; competent in 8 weeks; wages Saturdays while learning; situations or locations furnished in city or country; catalogue mailed free. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG LADY; THOROUGHly competent; good salary; permanent. 509, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—YOUNG LADY; OFFICE WORK; good penman; good salary. 509, 100 Washington-st.

GIRL—ATTRACTIVE, AT SODA FOUNTAIN; must be able to mix all hot or cold drinks and make sirups. Apply at Schiller Building.

Domestics.

GIRL—SECOND, WHO UNDERSTANDS WAITing on table; references required. 4349 Oakenwald.

GIRL—REFINED—TO CARE FOR CHILDREN and do light housework on the north shore. Room 1112, 112 Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—$3, $4, $5; 40 FAMILY PLACES; ALSO 30 hotel girls; work for 100 girls. 150 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

HOUSEWORK—3725 MONROE-AV., GOOD GIRL for general housework; good pay for competent person.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply 3857 Vincennes-av., Flat A.

HOUSEWORK—AT 8 GROVELAND PARK—A young woman for general housework in private family.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR general housework. References required. Apply 5412 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; two in family. Apply 3157 Wallace-st., in store.

HOUSEWORK—5725 WASHINGTON-AV., GIRL for general housework; small family.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4313 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. 3414 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT, NEAT GIRL FOR general housework; references. 4118 Lake-av.

WAITRESSES—TWO. 156 22D-ST; MUST BE neat looking.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SHIRTMAKERS—TO WORK IN FACTORY. Apply at 48 and 50 Wabash-av., 3d floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; RAPID, ACCUrate worker; position out on South Side; good salary; permanent position to competent person; state experience, age, and salary. Z 994, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, OF SOME business experience and good penman; $6 per week. Address Z 993, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; ONE WHO KNOWS her duties. Apply by letter, stating salary expected, to Z 913, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—3; REM. OR S. P.; $15, $12, $10. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER — AND BOOKKEEPER; good penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—AT ONTARIO HOTEL, AT State and Ontario; references must be first-class. Apply between 12 and 2 Saturday and Monday.

Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSER—EXPERIENCED; 75 CENTS PER 1,000; West Side. 269 Dearborn, Room 206.

BARBERS—GREAT DEMAND FOR LADY barbers. Only eight weeks to complete. New opportunity. Time saved. Situations guaranteed. Tools donated. Hairdressing and manicuring taught in four weeks. Illustrated catalogue mailed free. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash.

LADIES—FOR ADDRESSING ENVELOPES; work taken home. 52 State-st., Room A.

NURSE GIRL—EXPERIENCED, FOR CHILD 20 months old. Apply 4721 Lake-av.

SOLICITORS—GOOD APPEARANCE; NOTHing to sell; small salary and commission. 64, 107 Dearborn-st.

WET NURSE—$6 PER WEEK. Address Z 997, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD
OF MINING INDUSTRIES,

Permanent Board rooms, 159, 161, 163 La Salle-st.
50 additional memberships at $100.00.
Apply to C. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CLEAN STOCK OF DRY GOODS, notions, gents' furnishings, crockery, tinware, etc.; will invoice about $4,500; in the city; must sell during January; if you have cash and want a good established, paying business investigate; best reasons for selling; no agents. Address Z 968, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRUG store with well established trade, located in Memphis, Tenn; long lease on store and dwelling; fine opening for druggist or physician wishing a warmer climate; invoice $3,500. Address W. A. WEBSTER, 516 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $5,000 TO TAKE management of incorporated lumber, grain, and coal business; capital stock, $10,000; good salary to right man; located in a good live Iowa town. Address Z 922, Tribune office.

HOW $20 MADE $500 IN 20 DAYS—
Write for our book, How Fortunes Are Made.
NEWTON BENNINGTON & CO.,
47 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR store within two minutes' walk of P.-O., City Hall, and Board of Trade; best location in the city. Address Z 991, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE PAID-UP LEASE OF STATE-ST. store for two years for half interest in paying steam laundry; fine location. Address J F 102, Tribune office.

GENUINE BARGAIN—$700; CHEAP AT $1,500; large corner grocery; immense stock; no debts; perfect snap; call today. 520 W. Erie-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $1,000 AND services; weekly profit $150; no hard work. Address for interview Z 936, Tribune office.

WANT PARTNER IN MY ESTABLISHED HAT store, ½ block from City Hall, netting $17 per day; bears investigation. Z 692, Tribune office.

I HAVE MONEY TO INVEST IN A PROFITAble business. Address Z 977, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED FISH AND delicacies store. 1211 Milwaukee-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN FOR EACH State to handle a monopoly; sells at sight; large profits; no risk; will net $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; $500 required. Inquire forenoons of ALEXANDER, 839 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEmale; book; 65 per cent on business. Address J F 64, Tribune office.

BOOK AGENTS—FOR THE GREATEST OFfer of the season. HOPKINS, 215 Madison.

AGENTS—TO SELL STOCK OF IMPERIAL Gold Mining Co of Montana. Address L. C. F. LOTZ, Sec'y. and Treas., Helena, Mont.

AGENTS—A NOVELTY; SOMETHING NEW that sells. 177 La Salle-st., Room 30.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS, ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 355 Dearborn

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED PROMPTLY; CITY or country. Atlas Roofing Co., 651 W. Madison-st.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY prominent artists for good mandolin and violin. Address Z 918, Tribune office.

WILL GIVE RENT OF FLAT FOR PAPER hanging. Room 4 Borden Block.

TYPEWRITERS.

DAUGHERTY "VISIBLE" TYPEWRITERS TO rent, $3 per month. R. 121 Hartford Bldg.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 808 Columbus Bg.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BACHELOR boarding-house; moderate rates; references.

5401 JEFFERSON-AV.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, near Hyde Park Sta., I. C. R. R.

2 OAKLAND CRESCENT, 41ST. AND ELLIS—Attractive single and double rooms, with board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room, also single room, with board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT, SUNny rooms; excellent table; refs.; reasonable.

3028 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM with board; steam heat.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE PARLOR suite and other rooms, with board; reasonable.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms and board; transients taken. MRS. CROWELL.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—STEAM HEATED ROOMS, with board, $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

137 AND 139 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE STEAMheated rooms, first-class board.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; ELEgant rooms; $4 up; walking distance.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV., 1 block from Lexington-av. Station Alley L and cable, close by Woodlawn Depot I. C. R. R.—Rooms single or en suite; steam heat, gas, bath; $2 a week; board $3.50. JOHN HAYES.

STOP AT HOTEL SUPERIOR, 210 N. CLARK-st., cor. Superior; rooms 50c and upwards; with board, $5.

Miscellaneous.

PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD PLEASE call 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

ROOM AND BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, for gentleman, with wife and daughter; either North or South Side; state terms. Address Z 948, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY STUDENT WISHES board near the university; would be willing to tutor in part payment; experience in city schools. Address Z 927, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY, CONvenient to express trains 53d-st. Mail terms to B. O. 498, 108 53d-st.

BOARD — ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY hotels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call at 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN private family; West Side, near Ashland. Address Z 805, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT. Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL, FURNISHED FRONT room, steam heat, for gentlemen. 2978 Vernon-av., first flat.

TO RENT—2969 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE, PLEASant front room for two; references required.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, 1ST, 2D, or 3d floor; single or en suite; table first-class; price very reasonable; ¼ block from all N. S. cable cars and Lincoln Park. 20-22-24 Wisconsin-st.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY furnished alcove, suitable for two.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLOR, TWO GENTLEmen; steam heat. 1 Park-av., Flat 9, corner Ashland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM WITH PRIvate family; board if desired; modern. Address Z 947, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTHERN GENTLEman, law experienced, will transact business for use of room, etc. Address Z 942, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 FURNISHED CONnected housekeeping roms; gas range, gas, bath. Box 193, Chicago.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

Only one of those beautiful 6-room flats left; steam heat; passenger elevator; every convenience; location good; perfect light and ventilation; special rates to a select tenant; must be rented; "THE NORWOOD," 30th-st and Indiana-av.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!! SPECIAL!!!

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV.—AN ELEGANT second story, ten rooms, steam heated flat. All modern improvements; sideboard, book cases, mantels, etc. Finished in hardwood throughout. Hot water supplied. OLIVER SOLLITT, Room 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., COR. 38TH, NEW 5, 7, and 8 room flats; now ready for occupancy; moderate rent to A 1 tenants; agent on premises, or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 4 ROOMS and bath, $20; steam heat, hot water, elevator, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK FLATS, 5 AND 6 rooms. 41 E. 24th-st.; $20. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN OUTSIDE 2D flat, 2340 Calumet-av.; finest location; sacrifice to acceptable tenant. 741 Stock Exchange.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHARMING 10-ROOM BRICK houses, 202 and 212 Lincoln-st., cor. Jackson-blvd.; cheap.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV., 4-ROOM MODERN flats; carpeted halls. $15.

North Side.

TO RENT—703 N. CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE LINcoln Park; 14 rooms; excellent location for boarding or rooming house. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 168 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED flat, cheap, near center of town, for married couple. Address Z 921, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE FLAT, South Side; rent must be reasonable. Address A T 489, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE CAFE ROOM IN THE RENfost, 52d-st. and Cottage Grove av.; this building has 72 modern apartments, of which 62 are rented to first-class families, many of whom take their meals at cafe; cyclists and other visitors to Washington Park across the street take meals at cafe 9 months in the year. For details see J. H. HEVERAN, at bldg., or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., agents, 508 Chamber of Commerce. Only responsible and experienced parties need apply.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES IN THE Newton, 39th-st. and Calumet-av.; best location for high-class drug store on South Side. See janitor on premises, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., Agents, 508 Chamber of Commerce. Tel. 1650 Main.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE BRICK STORE, 370 Grand-av., near Ada-st.; $15; worth $40.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE WITH PRIVATE room; very cheap; use of telephone. Inquire Room 4, No. 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP CHOICE OFFICES, SPACE to suit, suitable for manufacturers' agents and others; elevator; steam heat. 171 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT PRIVATE OFFICE, reception room and vault; partly furnished if desired; $28. 402 New York Life Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SUITE 3 ROOMS OR LESS. 1106 Boyce Bldg. C. DAVISON.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING FLOORS, WITH power, on Pacific-av., between Harrison and Polk; 30,000 ft. at low price. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 feet floor space, elevator service, and steam heat with or without power. CHATROOP BROS., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4129

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—3,000 TO 4,000 FEET OF floor space, between Washington and Adams, La Salle and Dearborn. Building Trades Club, Room 5, 148-154 Monroe-st.

WANTED TO RENT—TWO ROOMS IN PRIvate house, ready for light housekeeping; walking distance; parents and girl [8]. Steady. Address Z 914, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STORE OR convenient second floor in main business district. Address Z 946, Triune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE TO KEEP FOR use during winter. Ref. given and required. Address Z 950, Tribune office.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, $1.50 week. RHODES, 33 Washington-st., R. 2.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH AND $8 PER MONTH will buy a beautiful home site; all improvements; electric and steam transportation. Address Z 978, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
AUCTION SALE of a city building lot at our office this [Saturday] Dec. 28, at 2 p. m. Being Christmas week we will sell only one lot, east front, 25x125 feet, on Harding-av., ½ block north of Lake-st., near Lake-st. "L." Four brick and stone houses in this block; water and sewer in. A building loan can be had.
R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
THE LAST BARGAINS FOR 1895.
DOUGLAS-BLVD., NEAR CORNER POLK.
Lots 25x150....$57.50
Corner lot, 40x150....75
Cheapest property on the boulevard. For quick sales only.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 FLAT BUILDings, Jackson-blvd., near Wood-st., $8,000; Equity $4,000. Address Owner, Z 904, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FT. NEAR PAULINA AND HARrison-sts., at a bargain; terms to suit. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—SMALL CORNER, Vincennes-av., north of 51st-st., $145 foot. Also near L road, two-story new modern detached apartment building; $6,000, or take ½ in clear vacant, balance 5 yrs. Campbell Investment Co., R. 626, 108 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Winnebago Co., 5 miles from Rockford, ¼ section. Address Farmer, Box 514, Rockford, Ill.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS

FOR SALE—GO SOUTH; MISSISSIPPI ORCHard homes and fruit tracts of all kinds; also all lands in famous delta; full particulars. A. J. HACKETT, 1435 Marquette.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLOSE UP THE YEAR WITH THIS BARGAIN. Will exchange Homan-av. corner, near Jackson-blvd., lot 100x125 ft., an elegant site for apartment building, for clear improved property worth $10,000 on West Side; Randolph-st. preferred; Homan-av. is paved. Address Z 803, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—6-FLAT BUILDING ON W. Ohio-st., $7,000, mortgaged for $2,500, 5 years, balance in clear lots. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

I HAVE A NICE FARM 70 MILES FROM CHIcago of 160 acres would exchange for North Side suburban residence. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEAR CORNER PAULINA and Harrison-sts., new stone front 3-flat building; steam heat and modern improvements; a bargain. J. W. HEDENBERG, 28, 132 La Salle-st.

FLATS—$4,500, SUBJECT $1,200; WANT ARKansas, Missouri; state price. WARD, 37, 84 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT OR FARM, $8,000 equity in West Side residence. Address X 935, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—FOR SPECIAL client; down-town retail district improved property; $200,000 or less. Campbell Investment Co., R. 626, 108 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years or payable in monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 15 Dearborn-st.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO. LOAN MONEY ON improved Chicago real estate.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY?. I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.
Office at 175 Dearborn open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. (ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK), SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

INVESTIGATE—$5,000—PARTNER WANTED in a thoroughly substantial manufacturing business, well established and advertised. If you mean business address A. G. HOLLOWELL, 146 State-st.

A COLLECTION CORPORATION WITH branches in every large city wishes to get claims. We charge nothing unless successful. Will answer full particulars. Address Z 949, Tribune.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND MONEY loaned upon any available collateral or approved names. D. H. TOLMAN, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON the Chicago Stock Exchange in large or small lots. A. W. WHEELER, Rooms 426 and 427 Stock Exchange Bldg.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,800 ON GOOD first mortgage notes secured by $4,000 vacant corner; no commission; principals only. Address Z 671, Tribune office.

COMMERCIAL PAPER— LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS ON CHATTEL mortgage or good security. J F 99, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OFFERS A FULL course in shorthand and typewriting; $25 term.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 182 Market-st.

A. S. 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

5,000,000 FEET NEW, DRY LUMBER FROM REceiver's sale, cheap. WESTERN WRECKING AND LUMBER CO., s. w. cor. Halsted and Division -sts Tel. N. 1067.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

Adam Schaaf pianos are fine pianos.
Adam Schaaf pianos are perfect in touch.
Adam Schaaf pianos are unsurpassed in tone.
Adam Schaaf pianos are beautiful in design.
Adam Schaaf pianos are made to last a lifetime.
Adam Schaaf pianos are sold at the right price.
Adam Schaaf pianos are sold on easy terms.
Adam Schaaf pianos can be hired with the privilege of purchasing.
Adam Schaaf pianos are made in Chicago in our own factory.
Adam Schaaf pianos are guaranteed against any imperfections.
Adam Schaaf's warranty is good, and we refer to any bank or business house in the country for references.
Adam Schaaf pianos were awarded medal and diploma by the jury at the World's Columbian Exposition.
Adam Schaaf pianos—Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine.
Adam Schaaf pianos. Open evenings until Christmas. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.
Catalogues mailed free to any address.
We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out. Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.
Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES E. M. GILL, Manager.

LYON, POTTER & CO.—
STEINWAY HALL,
17 Van Buren-st.
—HOLIDAY SALE—
of slightly used and practically new PIANOS, including the following makes:
WEBER, KNABE, HAZELTON, DECKER BROS., CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, FISCHER, VOSE & SONS, BEHNING, KURTZMAN, LYON, WEBSTER, GRAHAM, LESTER, MARSHALL & WENDELL, ETC., ETC.
These pianos must be sold regardless of price. Don't fail to call if you are looking for a bargain.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st.,
General agents for STEINWAY, A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington PIANOS.

LYON & HEALY'S END-OF-THE-YEAR BULLETIN—After Christmas we always have a large number of choice bargains in second-hand and slightly used uprights that we are anxious to close out before taking inventory. This season is no exception and we are now displaying pianos such as the Knabe, Fischer, Vose, Steinway, Schomacker, Weber, Pease, Emerson, Chickering, and others at the lowest prices of the year. Among them are good uprights at $125, squares at $50, and grands at $200 and upward. In new pianos we offer the Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton, Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett, Ludwig, and others. Easy monthly payments may be arranged.
We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"Everything Known in Music."

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS FOR
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS 56 YEARS
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS THE
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS FAVORITE
SOLD HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
BY THE MAKERS HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
ONLY HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
FOR ONE PROFIT. HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
Cost but little more than ordinary pianos and last a life time.
Prices and terms to suit all.
Second-hand pianos $40 and upward.
Second-hand organs $20 and upward.
Renting, tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

500 PIANOS
To be closed out during the months of November and December. New pianos—Former prices $400 to $575; prices now $275 to $350. Also a line of pianos $200. Terms $5 to $10 per month. Any responsible person can have a piano. Every piano fully warranted. A large line of new style Chase Brothers and Hackley pianos for sale at correspondingly low prices.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO COMPANY.
[Established 30 years.]
Wabash-av. and Congress-st., Auditorium.

IN MANY THOUSANDS OF CULTURED American homes WHEELOCK PIANOS ARE daily a constant source of pleasure and entertainment to young and old. In the WHEELOCK PIANO, as in no other, the happy medium of superior merit and extremely moderate price is always maintained without sacrificing quality. TERMS EASY. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 258-260 Wabash-av.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
Will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.
"Big Piano Store."
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO BE CLOSED OUT, cash or payments; Knabe, Wegman, Haines, Braumiller, Krell, Kranich & Bach, Bryant, and others; $125, $135, $145, $150, and up; $5, $6, and $7 per month; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash, one short stairs up. Open evenings, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

$3 PER MONTH RENTS AN UPRIGHT PIANO; $5 per month buys an upright piano; prices lower than at any house in the city; quality of the highest. STEGER PIANO CO., 235 Wabash-av, cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 MONTHly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$135 BUYS A WEBER PIANO, FULL SIZE, STOOL and cover. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 261 Wabash-av.

$200 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT PIANO. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BARGAIN—YOUR OWN PRICE, ELEGANT upright piano; slightly used. 372 E. Ohio-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COUNTY OF COOK, SS.

In the County Court of Cook County.

In re John W. Trainor, Insolvent.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the County Court of Cook County, entered herein on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1895, I, Homer B. Galpin, Assignee of John W. Trainor, will on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1896, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Real Estate Board Exchange, No. 59 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, sell for cash all the right, title, and interest of the said John W. Trainor, or the undersigned as his Assignee, in and to the following described real estate—to-wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in Tewksbury's Subdivision of Lot 9, and the east 39.25 feet of Lot 8 in Elisha Bayley's subdivision of the north 20 acres of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 38, N. Range 14 east of the 3rd P. M.

Lot 16 in Logan's Subdivision of Lot 1 in Assessor's Division of the east half of the south half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 38, Range 14 east of the 3rd P. M.

Lot 41 in School Trustees' Subdivision of Section 16, Township 37, N. Range 14 east of the 3rd P. M., containing 10 acres of land more or less.
Lot 10 in the east half of Weston Subdivision of the south half of Block 94 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 27, Township 39, N. Range 14 east of the 3rd P. M.

A parcel of land west of the center of Michigan avenue of the south 198 feet of Lot 12 of Assessors' Subdivision of the west half of the west half Section 15, Township 37, N. Range 14 east of the 3rd P. M., except the east 163.26 feet of the portion thereof lying north of the north line of 108th street, produced in a direction from the east to the west side of Michigan avenue. Subject to the public right of way over the east 33 feet of said premises, which forms part of Michigan avenue; all in Cook County, Illinois.

All the bids will be on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., reported to the County Court of Cook County, Illinois, for consideration, action, and approval.

HOMER B. GALPIN,
Assignee of John W. Trainor.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, December 23rd, 1895.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 59 West Washington-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE L. WEBB,
Dec. 27, 1895. Secretary.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 43d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 890.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 722 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 250 AND 252 WABASH-AV., 186 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 30 years.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av., elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Mathews & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts.; Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1880.

DR. SWARZ, 1007 MASONIC TEMPLE, SKILLFUL treatment of all female complaints; room and nursing if desired; consultation free.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20, MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXPERT specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases. Advice free; medicine $1. 182 State

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN FOR HOTELS, restaurants, etc., at one-fourth original cost; 1 baker's portable oven, 9x6; 1 refrigerator, 9x6, complete with meat hooks, drawers, boxes, etc.; 1 good meat block; 1 range, 8x4, 3 fireboxes, 8 holes, with roaster and baker; 3 large boilers, steamers, dishwashers, meat rack, etc., to be used with coal or gas, complete outfit for hotel or restaurant; 1 hot water heater, nearly new; [illegible] with water tanks and cisterns; [illegible] 3 large wash basins. Above goods are at Renfort Building, corner 52d-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Inquire of J. H. HEVERAN, at building, or JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. F. P. WALKER, 84 Madison.

WANTED—200 COTS, $2 APIECE. ASK FOR BURNS at Matthews, 217 Kinzie-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW; cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 54 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW-CASES, DESKS, COUNTERS; cheap. E. A. PRIOR, 254 E. Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. M. E. STARR, SCIENTIFIC ASTROLOGER; pupils taught. 1468 Michigan-av., Flat 2.

MADAME RAPHAEL, MEDIUM, FEES 25C, 50c; trance, $1. 483 Washington-blvd.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attys., Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered to inventors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU LIKE DUCK OR BRANT SHOOTING or fishing and have some money to invest in same, write W. M. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

WRITE FOR "THEY WANT TO SELL" LAND list. W. D. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

HOME SUPPLY ASSOCIATION NAMES FOR sale. Mr. Clark, 38 Howland Block.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria (for Cairo and the pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about [illegible] weeks.
ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra (for Caracas, Venezuela), and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana [Key West, Old Point Comfort], New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] will make a cruise of this kind in the [illegible] route. [illegible]
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Louis	Jan. 1	Paris	Jan. 15
St. Paul	Jan. 8	New York	Jan. 22

Passengers landed at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and expense of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Rhynland	Jan. 11	Pennland	Jan. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Southwark	Jan. 1	Westernland	Jan. 15
Berlin	Jan. 8	Kensington	Jan. 22

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
21 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—"HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE." | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda...Jan. 4, 10 am | *Kaiser W. II. Jan. 22 [illegible]
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11am | [illegible]
†Werra...Jan. 18, 10 am | [illegible]
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
37 Broadway, N. Y. | [illegible]
125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The chartered [illegible] this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED [having never lost [illegible]] of its existence.
M. G. Whiting, Agt., s. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet comprises [illegible] steamers [illegible] week. No [illegible]
Parlor seats [illegible] side dock at Havre [illegible]
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise [illegible] steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of [illegible]
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, [illegible] II Cabin [illegible]
Havel, Tu., [illegible]
Saale, Tu., [illegible]
Ems, Tu., [illegible]
Aller, Tu., [illegible]
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY AND AUSTRIA. Return tickets [illegible] from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.
Columbia, Mar. 5, 7 am | F. Bismarck, Ap. 9, 11 am
Norm'nia, Mar. 26, 11 am | A. Victoria, Ap. 23, 7 am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS [illegible]
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH TO LONDON (4½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible]
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
No sailing the 25th of December, 1895.
Britannic, 8 Jan., 10 am | Germanic, 22 Jan., 10 am
Majestic, 15 Jan., 10 am | Teutonic, 29 Jan., 10 am
For rates [illegible] any further information [illegible]
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, [illegible]
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
CHINA [illegible]
PERU [illegible]
COPTIC, via Honolulu [illegible]
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 191 [illegible]

COOK'S TOURS TO EGYPT, THE NILE, AND the Holy Land—[illegible] leave New York [illegible] rates $485 [illegible] programs [illegible] Bermuda, [illegible] cruises to [illegible] THOS. COOK & SON, [illegible]

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXPENSES, [illegible] S. Normannia, [illegible] $1,125. WINTER RESORTS [illegible] dies, South [illegible] fornia, Alg[illegible] HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), [illegible] Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. City office, 99 Adams-st. and Auditorium Hotel. [illegible]

N. Orleans Limited & Memphis [illegible]
Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville [illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special [illegible]
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train [illegible]
Springfield & Decatur [illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail [illegible]
Bloomington Accommodation [illegible]
Chicago & New Orleans [illegible]
Gilman & Kankakee [illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City [illegible]
Rockford Passenger [illegible]
Rockford Passenger [illegible]
Rockford and Freeport [illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City [illegible]
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. [illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, [illegible] and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. [illegible]
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. [illegible]
Indiana, Brazil [illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville [illegible]
Chicago & [illegible]
Chicago & [illegible]
Terre Haute [illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STATION, 12th [illegible] [illegible]
All trains [illegible]
Cincinnati [illegible]
Washington [illegible]
Lafayette [illegible]
Cincinnati [illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 4:30 pm * 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am * 7:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 am	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 3:00 pm	* 6:15 pm † 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	c 7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	† 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †5 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e8:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:45 p. m., †5:30 p. m., e9:05 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8:00 a. m., †11:00 a. m., †9:45 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee, bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	c 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	* 5:00 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 5:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np'rt	*11:30 pm	
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	†11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Green Bay	† 1:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 7:35 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 8:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P.du Chien & West	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	*10:25 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Ex.Sat. oEx.Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Ia.	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo. Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo. Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:20 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
K. City, Denver, & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis & California Lim.	*11:00 am	4:35 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	9:00 am	7:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	5:00 pm	10:45am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	5:00 pm	9:15 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M'es, Marsh't'n	† 5:15 am * 6:00 pm *11:40 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †5:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †1 p. m., †5:35 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †10:30 a. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 8:40 am	† 5:42 pm
Joliet, Streator & Peoria	†12:45 pm	† 2:10 pm
Joliet and Streator	† 4:00 pm	† 9:48 am
Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 5:02 pm	* 9:45 am
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Califor., Mex., & Kas. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†11:32 pm	† 8:42 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Ex.Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	† 2:20 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 9:05 am	† 5:20 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mont'l & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL — CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	(* 6:05 pm (*11:00 pm	* 9:45 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	†10:45 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 24, 1895. *Daily, †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 3:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	† 9:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 3:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 3:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:20 am	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:30 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	[illegible]
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:00 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommoda	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st., corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago. Tel. Main 389.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

"AFTER

Christmas *agitation and Bargain Friday* makes certain things possible which before Christmas were impossible. The *undecided* woman gets left.

$1 SCOTCH PLAIDS, 17c.

Double Width Scotch Plaids, mixed with silk, at 17c.

$1 DRESS GOODS, 17c.

1,800 yards Double-Width Black Storm Serges, 17c. Double-Width Navy Blue Storm Serges, 17c. Double-Width Novelties, 17c. Double-Width Plaids, 17c. Double-Width Cashmeres, etc.

$1½ DRESS GOODS, 27c.

4,200 yards French Silk and Wool Novelties, 27c. German Silk and Wool Novelties, 27c. English Silk and Wool Novelties, 27c. Double-Width Silk Striped Plaids, etc.

20c TOWELS, 3c.

At 12½c—50c, 75c and $1 All-Linen Fancy Dresser and Sideboard Scarfs.

At 3c—Odd Lots Hemstitched and Fringed Huck and Damask Towels, worth to 30c, at 12½c and 3c.

At 37c—72-inch Satin Damask Table Linens, about ten odd pieces, worth $1.

17c—Remnants of Fine Linen Table Damasks, worth to $2 yard (slightly soiled and mussed), 67c, 47c and 17c.

45c doz.—Breakfast, Dinner and Lunch Napkins, worth to $2.25 doz., soiled and mussed, odd lots, 95c and 45c doz.

Table Linens by the yard, Pattern Cloths, Napkins, Quilts, etc.—odd lots—more or less soiled—at about 33⅓c on the dollar.

35c EMB'S, 4c.

At 4c—A lot of manufacturer's remnants of *White* Embroideries. These are loom remnants and of various lengths, as well as styles and widths. Some are worth from the full piece up to 75c per yard—they go at 4c, 10c and 15c.

At 25c — 27-inch Embroidered Skirtings, 12 to 15 inch flouncings, in new, large, open patterns, fine texture — should be 80c to 75c.

$7½ BOYS' SUITS, $2.75.

At $2.75—Boys' $7.50 Suits—broken lines, made of imported woolens—novelty suits with belts—double-breasted suits—$5, $6, $7.50 suits.

At 25c—Boys' and Girls' $1 Fancy Knit Tam O'Shanters, Skating and Coasting Caps—$1 and $1.25 caps.

At 39c—Boys' $1 Knee Pants, double knee, elastic waist band—all-wool materials.

At $3.90—Boys' $8.00 Cape Overcoats—made of Scotch woolens, blue, gray and brown mixed, ages 8 to 8 years.

$1 MEN'S TIES, 25c.

Why sell the same Men's Neckwear that you paid us a dollar for before Christmas for 25c after Christmas? We'll explain. The ties have been handled, the boxes broken, the assortments not up to our high standard, consequently—

$1 Neckwear for 25c.
$2 Neckwear for 50c.

Flowing ends, four-in-hands, Ascots, puffs, knots, English and American scarfs, de Joinvilles, Persians, etc., make up the assortments.

$2 GLOVES, 50c.

An after Christmas Glove Sale—*there is no help for it.* The usual holiday glove business of this house is enormous; this year it doubled itself, with startling possibilities ahead of us, *especially since moving to the new middle State street store entrance.*

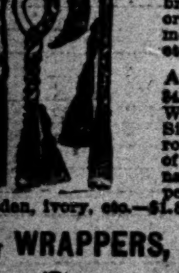
At 50c—Women's 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves.
At 50c—Women's 4-Clasp Pique Gloves.
At 50c—Women's 4-Button Suede Gloves.
At 50c—Women's 7-Hook Suede Gloves.
Formerly up to $2.
Broken assortments, but nearly every size.

50c CUPS AND PLATES, 5c.

At 5c—3,600 pcs. Limoges, Vienna, Dresden, Tokio and Carlsbad China Coffee and Tea Cups and Saucers, new shapes and new decorations, some worth up to 50c—choice of all at 5c.

At 5c—2,400 pieces French, German and Austrian China Plates—Dessert, Cake, Fruit, Bread and Course Plates—entirely new decorations—worth up to 50c—going at 5c.

$2 UMBRELLAS, 79c.



At 79c—All the $2.00 and $1.50 Men's and Women's Serge Silk Umbrellas, Dresden handles, crystal handles, silver-mounted natural woods, etc., etc., reduced to 79c.

At $1.88—All the $5, $4.50, $3.50 Men's and Women's Fine Taffeta Silk Umbrellas—tightest roll, steel rods, handles of solid silver trimmed natural wood, carnelian, pearl, gold enameled Dresden, ivory, etc.—$1.88.

$1½ WRAPPERS, 33c.

At 33c—$1.50 Women's Fancy Serge Wrappers, oriental designs, sailor collars, braid trimmed. *On sale 9:30 a. m.*

At 25c — Women's Fancy Flannelette Dressing Sacques, crochet edge, sailor collar. *On sale 10 a. m.*

At 77c—$2 Flannel Walking Skirts, fancy braid, velvet and silk trimmed flounces. *On sale 10 a. m.*

At $1.89—Cashmere Wrappers, velvet trimmed, all colors, cardinal, navy, black, all sizes. *On sale 11 a. m.*

At 89c—Three styles of $2.25 Flannelette Fancy Serge and Sultana Cashmere Wrappers, braid and fancy trimmed. *On sale 2:30 p. m.*

At $1.21—$2.75 Black Rustling Moreen Umbrella Skirts, 16-inch deep flounce, velvet bound. *On sale 3:30 p. m.*

At 49c—$1½ Women's Fancy Flannelette Night Gowns, extra full—and large sleeves. *On sale 3 p. m.*

$1 SILK HOSIERY, 39c.

At 39c—Women's fast-black German Silk, plain or ribbed, also boot patterns (black boots with high colored tops), all with high spliced heels, double soles and toes, regular $1 value.

$3 MINK TIES, 75c.

Take a header down—in price. It's an inflexible rule with S. & M. never to carry over ready-made furs from one year to another. If 50c on the dollar won't sell them 20c on the dollar must. Example:

At $5 — The new style Mink Neck Scarfs — with six tails—much like cut—at $5.

At $1½—Muffs of Astrakhan, Nutria, Beaver and Electric Seal that ought to be double and more. Monkey Muffs, [illegible].

At 75c—Genuine Mink Ties, better than many sold on the streets at $2 and $3.

At $7½—Novelty Electric Seal Ripple Cape Collarettes, lined with fancy taffeta silk, [illegible].

$20 LONDON BOX COATS, $5.

Still another windfall comes the S. & M. way (good things usually do). It's like finding money. A small but prominent cloak manufacturer, rather than succumb to the inevitable and go to the wall with a crash, sells us 156 London Box Coats, not one of which is worth less than $10 and from that clean up to $20, *at our own price.* Our cloak man says it's the most astonishing transaction he has ever made, and he generally knows what he's about. This special lot of coats will not be placed on sale *until 10 o'clock Friday morning,* affording all women a like opportunity for first choice. Two-thirds of the Coats are made of kerseys, beavers, boucles and novelty rough fabrics, etc.

$20 BLACK CREPON SKIRTS, $5.

You'll wonder how we can do it—sell $20 black crepon skirts for $5. We, too, wonder; but it's a fact, nevertheless. Paris Silk and Wool and Mohair and Wool, Black Canish Crepon Skirts, dressmaker made, lined throughout with taffeta percaline, velvet bound, made by dressmakers who got as much for their labor as we ask for the skirt, including labor. *Don't come before 10 a. m. Friday.* We want *all* to have a like chance.

25c HANDKERCHIEFS, 3c.

There are maybe $18,000 worth of all sorts of Handkerchiefs concerned—all the final dozens, all small lots, all abnormal lots, all lagging styles, all soiled, mussed and fumbled handkerchiefs from the counters, windows and inside displays. Included are every kind—men's, women's, children's—linen, mull, swiss, silk—hemstitched, scalloped, embroidered, initialed, lace edged, printed—expensive and inexpensive. And this is the way you shall have them:

All the Handkerchiefs that were up to 25c—don't matter what they are—are reduced to 3c.

All the Handkerchiefs that were up to 50c—don't matter what they are—are reduced to 10c.

All the Handkerchiefs that were up to $1—don't matter what they are—are reduced to 15c.

THE AFTER-XMAS UNDERWEAR

Sale to make room and clean up for the great 14th annual January sale begins to-morrow morning. All the odd lots—all the soiled and finger-marked lots—all the store and window displays—all the broken assortments—all the mussed and tossed about Underwear *will be offered at less than the cost of the muslin, the embroidery, the laces, the labor.* All these odd lots have been gathered together and classified *into four mammoth lots,* each lot containing women's Nightgowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises, Corset Covers, etc.

At 17c—Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts, Corset Covers, etc., worth to $1. *9:30 a. m.*

At 37c—Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts, Corset Covers, etc., worth to $1.25. *2:30 p. m.*

At 67c—Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts, Corset Covers, etc., worth to $2. *10:30 a. m.*

At 97c—Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Skirts, Corset Covers, etc., worth to $3½. *11 a. m.*

Children's $6, $7.50 and $8.50 Walking coats, 1 to 4 years, Friday, $2.75.

Women's and Children's Soiled and Mussed Aprons, what there is left from the Christmas sales, worth up to 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, three lots 37½c, 25c and 12½c.

Infants' and Children's Soiled and Mussed Bonnets, Slips, Dresses, worth to $2.50—Friday 87c, 37c, 17c.

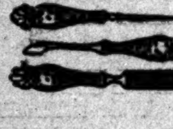
50c LACE TIDIES, 10c.

At 10c—All our Lace Tidies in various shapes and sizes that sold up to 50c are reduced to 10c—that sold up to $1.00 are reduced to 19c.

AFTER-XMAS JEWELRY.

Everything left from the Christmas stock *goes.* Blind to values. Deaf to cost. Here's a chance for the presents you forgot to give. Get them at almost your own price.

Everything arranged and in its proper place in the store, but here we jumble them all up for convenience. Neck Pins, Rings, Opera Glasses, Scarf Pins, Ear Drops, Pen Knives, Brooches, Shell Combs, Manicure Implements, Silver Toilet Sets, Lockets, Photo Frames, Cuff Buttons, Fancy Boxes, Trays, Bracelets, etc., etc., ad infinitum.



$1 values drop to	19c
$2 values drop to	49c
$3 values drop to	69c
$5 values drop to	$1.29
$10 values drop to	$2.49

$4 HOUSE COATS, $1.95.

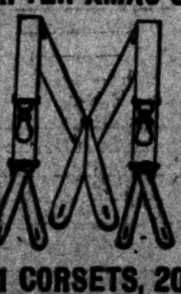
The prices dropped out of sight and the assortments fairly good. We don't want the coats. Do you want them? If so, come early before the assortments become too broken.

At $1.95—All the Men's $5.00, $4.50 and $4.00 all-wool Plaid and Tricot House Coats—most every size—reduced to $1.95.

At $3.95—All the $8.50, $7.50 and $6.00 finest quality real Camel's Hair, real Cheviot, Scotch Plaid, English Suiting House Coats—reduced to $3.95.

At $2.50—All the $7.50, $6.50 and $5.00 finest quality Japanese Habutai Silk House Coats—embroidered, changeable, plain—reduced to $2.50.

AFTER-XMAS SUSPENDERS.



Have you a suspender want? 1,200 pairs of suspenders seek customers to-morrow. They are not as fresh as they were the day before Xmas, but the price is a *fourth.*

Up to $1 Suspenders, now 25c.

Up to $2 Suspenders, now 50c.

$1 CORSETS, 20c.

At 74c—Clearing out the odd lots, odd sizes and broken lines $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 Corsets, 20 different models, black, Sonnette, American C. P., R. and G., W. B., P. N. Henderson Corsets.

An odd lot of Corsets, all sizes, 20c.

At 50c—$1.50 Sample Corsets, all well-known brands, all colors and models, mostly all sizes; $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 corsets.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Pre-Inventory Cloak Sale.

Only 4 days remain before we "take a count of stock." We don't wish to count in a single cloak if we can help it. We'll not count 'em in if these price reductions carry their proper weight with you.

Box-Front Coats that were $6.75 and $7.50, Elegant Beaver and Cheviot Coats, coat and ripple backs, large draped sleeves. Colors black and navy blue. Quick selling price............ 3.75

$12.00 and $15.00 English Box Coats in Kersey, Boucle, and Cheviot Cloths. Colors black, navy, and tan. *Latest styles,* silk lined. Quick selling price............ 7.50

$22.50 and $25.00 Fine Kersey and Novelty Cheviot Jackets, the very latest productions, up to date in every particular, elegant linings. Colors black, tan, brown, and blue. Quick selling price............ 15.00

High cost imported English Box Coats, plain and fur-trimmed black and fancy linings, plain and rough cloths. Regular prices $30.00, $35.00, $40.00, $45.00. Quick selling prices:

20.00, 22.50, 27.50, 30.00

Double and Single Beaver Capes, elaborately braided storm collars, black and navy, regular prices $7.50 and $8.50. Quick selling price............ 5.00

All of our fine imported Capes, from *Paris* and *Berlin.* High class novelties for carriage or street wear. Final reductions *to close before inventory.*

200.00 Garments Reduced to	125.00
150.00 Garments Reduced to	85.00
125.00 Garments Reduced to	75.00
100.00 Garments Reduced to	65.00
75.00 Garments Reduced to	45.00
50.00 Garments Reduced to	30.00

Dress Goods Remnants.

Added to our remnant gathering, which was yesterday's Chicago's trade feature, are hundreds of pieces, 1 to 7 yards, of fine Black Goods in a variety of handsome weaves. These are high cost goods, but will be the greatest bargain on the table at, per yd............ 25c

Black and Novelty Remnants—Crepons, Tricotines, Boucles, Caniche, Granite, Henrietta, Cheviots, Serges, Tweeds, Basket. All wool, silk and wool, mohair and wool, every sort of weave. Up to $3.00 a yard have been the close prices of this season. Thursday and until sold, choice per yard............ 25c and 50c

Look For It! Wait For It!

Not the slightest need for breathless haste in making your JANUARY SALE purchases. THE January sales are the C., P., S. & Co.

"Golden Opportunity,"

39th annual edition to be launched next Monday, when the rested, thoughtful women will have at their disposal the best wisdom and six months' hardest work of the C., P., S. & Co. experts, who have prepared a bargain banquet and fashion feast to usher in the '96 styles in

Muslin Underwear, Household Linens, Domestic Cottons, Silks, Embroideries, Shoes, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILLOUGHBY HILL & CO.

CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

An After Christmas Clean Up of Fine

Neckwear

at a never before heard of low price.

For many weeks previous to Christmas it was the talk of everyone that Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s Neckwear was the handsomest shown in Chicago, and the prices were lower than other stores offered. These being facts make all the more remarkable the present cut with which we are determined in the next few days to close out the entire line. This Neckwear is made of the highest grade silks, in the latest shapes and styles, Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Puffs, De Joinvilles, Club House Ties, etc. Here is perhaps the greatest opportunity ever known for saving money on high-class neckwear.

Unlimited choice of all our 50c 75c and $1 Neckwear now for.. **37c**

Unlimited choice of $1.25, $1.50 and $2 Neckwear now for.. **77c**

Mail orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Don't—

Fail to secure the handsome colored Mantel Calendar, the Art Supplement to be given with next Sunday's issue.

The Silk Headquarters.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.

109—111—113 State Street.

The Great Silk Store.

To-day and To-morrow will be two Bargain days long to be remembered in silk history as

CHICAGO'S GREATEST

Silk Remnant Sale

Greatest for many reasons—because greatest in quality, in variety, in beauty, in richness, of any line of silk remnants ever shown in America—remnants accumulated during the greatest silk season we have ever had—remnants from our great retail store, from the sample lines in our great wholesale store, and from our great manufacturing departments.

10,000 Beautiful Silk Remnants

in plain and fancy black silks, in rare novelty silks, in fine evening silks, in lovely wash silks, in magnificent colored surah and taffeta silks, in handsome colored satins, in superb velvets. All now to be closed out in 5 lots during 2 short days of the greatest bargain giving Chicago ever saw.

per yd. 8c 15c 25c 35c 50c per yd.

Goods which in regular stock sell at from 48c up to $3.50 per yard.

Truly this is not only Chicago's, but the world's greatest silk remnant sale.

We advertise only what we have and do exactly as we advertise.

"Putnam promises are good as gold." When we promise you choice of 2,500 Men's Winter Suits, of the $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00 grades for $10.50, you know you will get exactly what we advertise.

$10.50 For Choice of 2,500 Fine Suits

If the people could only be made to realize the actual values we are offering, this entire lot would go in a day. The excellent fabrics, the wear-resisting qualities, the tailor-made appearance and general goodness of the Suits are apparent at a glance. They have the style, the fit, the finish of a tailor's $30.00 suit, and there are 2,500 of them to select from at the one price, $10.50. Today and to-morrow only, this "Wonder Sale" continues.

1,000 Youths' Long Pants Suits, ages 14 to 19, of the $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00 grade, dropped down to	$7.50
500 Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 6 to 16, full double seats and double knees, reduced to	$3.75
1,000 of our famous "Monarch" Frieze Ulsters, greatest storm and cold resister in the world	$10.00
1,000 pairs the celebrated "Putnam Pants" for men. Cash guarantee that they won't rip,	$2.50
1,000 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, with the never-rip guarantee, buttons put on to stay	50c

Mail orders filled promptly. Write for samples of cloth, tape measure and our new catalogue, all free.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

The Putnam

Clark and Madison Streets.

Make Your Feet Glad.

Broad and Becoming.

Study men's character from their shoes. These are the feet of a jurist. The widest and most comfortable style of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

conforms with his broad and liberal ideas. Styles to suit everyone—broad, square toed and narrow.

AT STREETER'S,
134 State St. 68-70 Madison St.

Revell's

when you are down town to-day call and see our display of New Year's gifts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Shoes

"January" clearing.. Mandel's famous semi-annual clearing of faultless footwear from the foremost shoebuilders, creates shoe chances obtainable but twice a year and *only* here.

$4.00 and $5.00 shoes—many hundred pairs of sightly, serviceable shoes—chrome kid, kangaroo, dull dongola and vici kid—from America's foremost shoemakers—the new Oriental, half Tokio, Columbia, and Ascot toes—style, service, fit, and finish equal to the best shoes made—today, 2.65

$5.00, $6.00, and $7.00 XXth Century boots—the new woman's English enamel, French calf, imported vici kid boots—newest and most perfect fitting shoes made—cork, extension, single and double soles—same as shown elsewhere at $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00—today, 3.65

Turkish slippers—from Constantinople—the 75c kind—for 39c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Boys'

correct clothing.. The great "January" clearing starts today—a week ahead of time—with reductions even more radical that those of former seasons, which gave those sales such universal popularity and prestige.

Boys' $12 sailor reefers, imported cheviots, silk lined,	5.00
Boys' $10 ulsters, heavy mixed cassimeres, 3 to 8 years,	4.50
Boys' $8.50 fine cassimere and cheviot knee pant suits,	4.95
Boys' $6.00 junior suits, gray and brown cheviots,	3.75
Boys' $7.50 cape overcoats, dark mixed cassimeres, 3 to 8 years,	5.00
Boys' $10 fly front kersey box overcoats, small sizes.	6.50
Boys' $15 large worumbo chinchilla reefers, bound,	10.00
Boys' $2.50 Fauntleroy leather leggins, 3 to 6 years,	1.75
Boys' $1.25 and girls' heavy Scotch tams for skating,	39c
Boys' $3.00 and girls' novelty tams, small checks,	2.00
Boys' $2.00 white Fauntleroy waists, 3 to 8 years,	1.00

Boys' "star" waists—Chicago's first showing of the new ideas for '96. Advance sale today.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls'

coats and gretchens.. The "January clearing sale" prices make it possible to clothe the misses for something like half the cost a month ago.

Children's $6 and $7 box coats, all sizes—for this occasion,	2.75
Children's $6 and $7 gretchens, all sizes—for this occasion,	2.69
Misses' $10 to $12 box coats—silk lined—for this occasion,	5.00
Children's $12 to $15 gretchens—top capes—for this occasion,	5.00
Misses' $14 and $15 box coats—all sizes—for this occasion,	7.50
Children's $15 school ulsters, all sizes—for this occasion,	7.75
Misses' $18 to $20 box coats—silk lined—for this occasion,	10.00
Children's $8 and $10 school dresses—4 to 12—for this occasion.	3.75

Misses' and children's headwear—neckwear—underwear—handwear—footwear—at those famous "January" prices.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—

OPERA GLASSES..

We have placed on sale $2,500 worth of LEMAIRE and other PARISIAN makes of Opera Glasses, which we will sell

AT COST.

These goods are all new and of the very latest style and pattern. They are indeed beautiful. This is an opportunity you should not overlook.

KASPER & BARNES,
JEWELERS,
McVicker's Theater Building.
84 Madison-st., near State.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,

[illegible] STATE-ST.
Opp. Marshall Field's.
Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.
Opera and Field Glasses.
Photographic Goods.
EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Plants, Bulbs, Seeds.
Vaughan's Seed Store,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
In Basement of 126 to 132 Market St., City.
For account of Fire Underwriters,
Part of Salvage of
Schnull & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.,
Consisting of
150 BBLS. RAISINS
and a quantity of Currants, Apricots, etc., in very fair condition.

SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Unclaimed Baggage.

At 10 O'Clock This (Friday) Morning
We sell for account I. C. R. R. and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R.
325 PIECES BAGGAGE,
Trunks, Bags, Packages, etc.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
136 Wabash

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR

RUPTURE

[illegible]